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State Librarian

TO PATCH UP THE CURRENCY.

What is described as "the preliminary conference" of the commercial bodies, or boards of trade, of the cities in the United States looking toward a "national monetary convention," was held by representatives of the cities of the Middle West on Tuesday in Indianapolis. It was resolved that "a general convention of the representatives of the commercial bodies of the country should be held at" Indianapolis on the 5th of January, 1897, "for the purpose of suggesting such legislation as may, in its judgment, be necessary to place the currency system of the country upon a sound and permanent basis."

The basis of representation provides for a convention of 1,314 delegates from 448 cities, distributed as follows: Four cities of 1,000,000 and over, 20 each, making 80 delegates; three cities of from 400,000 to 1,000,000, 10 each, making 30 delegates; nine cities 200,000 to 400,000, 8 each, 72 delegates; twelve cities 100,000 to 200,000, 6 each, 72 delegates; thirty cities 50,000 to 100,000, 5 each, 150 delegates; sixty-six cities 25,000 to 50,000, 4 each, 264 delegates; ninety-two cities, 15,000 to 25,000, 3 each, 276 delegates; 138 cities, 10,000 to 15,000, 2 each, 276 delegates; 94 cities, 8,000 to 10,000, 1 each, 94 delegates.

Mr. J. C. Adams, President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, presided at the conference just held, and, in his opening address, said, among other things:

"The Indianapolis Board of Trade, in common with the business interests of the country, believes that the result of the recent election was an earnest protest against the defects of our money system as well as a positive declaration in favor of sound, stable and unfluctuating currency.

"We must not take this expression of the people [the late election] as a final and complete settlement of the issues involved, nor as an acceptance of our present monetary system, but rather as a protest against a step backward. Between the lines of the returns of the recent election there is shown a pronounced public sentiment favoring currency reform with an evident purpose on the part of conservative and reflective men to examine our national finances and remove with the least possible delay whatever weakness or defects may appear.

"Different views are entertained as to methods of procedure and details of plans in the matter of currency revision, but after grievous and costly experience we are forced to the conclusion that the time has now arrived when the government must either discontinue the banking business, with its expensive and complicated system, or go into it on a broader, better defined and more comprehensive scale. The present is not worth the candle. The burden is too heavy to be safely borne and no individual, corporation or government can conduct business on a safe and sound basis who has demand notes calling for millions of dollars in existence and circulation, which notes are liable in a period of stringency and panic to be brought to the counter for redemption, and when so redeemed are re-issued, thus acting as a standing menace to the government reserve and continued threat to the trade and business of the country, causing disturbance and unsettled values of every character.

"The cause of our trouble is not difficult to locate, but what we have to determine is the best course to pursue and what we have to do is to apply remedial legislation that will provide this great nation with a sound, uniform and elastic currency, whether it be gold, silver or paper."

There is but one solution of the difficulty. That is to return to the Democratic doctrine of strictly construing those provisions of the Constitution which limit and define the power of the Federal government over the subject of money. We do not say that this law-conforming condition can be arrived at at once, because, for example, the greenbacks, which are a vilely unconstitutional creation, are a part of the public debt, and, as they do not bear interest, they should not be replaced by a more burdensome form of debt.

The perfect and lawful state, which any Democratic student of the Constitution must at once recognize as such, and which all remedial legislation must have in view as its ultimate objective point, is:

1. The free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold;

2. The abolition of the national banking system;

3. The retirement of the greenbacks and treasury notes;

4. The unqualified repeal of the tax on State bank issues.

The State bank issues, if any of the States chose to authorize their banks to issue circulating notes, would not be money, as the unlawful greenbacks pretend to be, but would merely amplify the convenience of cheques and other forms of credit bills. The convenient Federal paper currency which the present greenbacks, national bank notes and Treasury notes supply, could be replaced—without probable violence to the Constitution—by coin notes representing dollar for dollar deposited in the Treasury, as is the case with Bank of England notes to-day.

MCKINLEY'S INTELLIGENT SUPPORTERS.

We called attention, just after the election, to the general fact that Mr. McKinley would have been in an overwhelming minority of the popular vote except for the near two million negro votes received by him. The article was widely copied and commented upon. The Atlanta Constitution now supplies particulars which were not at our hand, concerning the negro vote in certain close States, which go to show what the meaning of the gold-bug's boasted "campaign of education" really was. If that effort was effective in keeping the negroes true to their usual Republican allegiance, it secured the election of McKinley by means of the negro vote in those States. Thus:

States.	McKinley's majority.	Colored vote.
California	3,291	2864
Delaware	4,196	6,277
Indiana	18,421	9,643
Maryland	34,205	43,731
Kentucky	258	54,214
West Virginia	12,000	7,134

It will be seen that it was by the aid of the vote of the "ignorant" negroes that California, Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia were carried for Mr. McKinley. These six States cast fifty-four electoral votes. If they had gone for Bryan—as they would have done if the negro vote had been cast for him instead of for his opponent, the candidate of the party of "enlightenment"—McKinley's electoral vote would have been 218, or six less than Bryan's.

So that, not only was the Republican gold-standard candidate beaten in the popular vote—if we omit the negroes—by over a million white votes, but he would have failed of election even in the electoral vote.

Our friend of the excellent Webster's Weekly, in noticing the OBSERVER'S original article, remarked that we might have added the foreign vote, "which also went to McKinley almost in a body." The OBSERVER had made note of that also—in its daily issue of November 25th, reprinted in the weekly edition of November 26th.

Our contemporary quotes the St. Louis Globe Democrat (Republican) as declaring that the foreign-born citizens generally voted "against the various follies and wickednesses of Bryanism * * *" and that "the free silver craze was not imported from Europe," but "originated in the minds of Americans, and was most prevalent in localities where the foreign vote was the lightest."

That is generally admitted to be the case by both McKinleyites and Bryanites, so that, as the OBSERVER pointed out in its article of the 25th of November, Mr. McKinley would have been buried under an adverse majority of at least two millions of votes if the ballot were in the hands of native white Americans and not also in those of foreigners and of the alien black race.

Says our Reidsville contemporary:

"Could a higher tribute be paid to Mr. Bryan than to say that his majorities were obtained where American blood is the purest? Verily the honor of the struggle is with Bryan. Every man who voted for him has the satisfaction of having been in good company."

But it is not the foreign vote per se, that we are objecting to. It is the *ignorant* foreign vote, the vote of the hordes from the lowest classes of the Continental European States whom cheap transportation and "contract labor" employers have flung upon our shores in place of the high grade immigrants whom our once more democratic laws attracted. Thus, with the increase of plutocracy and the decrease of intelligence in the electorate, we are confronted with the climax of evil conditions: wealth that is able to buy, and ignorance and poverty that shrinks not from selling itself.

Possibly the reader has seen the account, printed the other day, of the savage midnight murder of an inoffensive old man and wife by Huns in the Pennsylvania mining regions. Atrocious murders are sometimes committed by people of the highly civilized races, but the Huns and other vandals, whom the rich mine owners of Pennsylvania have imported because their labor is cheap, are well known to be of a peculiarly savage nature, and the per centage of criminals among them is very high. The three engaged in the murder referred to could not even speak English, the language of our country. We believe that that is true of a majority of those poor miners. Does any one doubt that such wretched beings as they would jump at the opportunity to sell their votes, when Mr. Hanna's boodle man came along?

Our North-Eastern friends are welcome to the joy that such a Hessian victory brings.

WAR EPISODES.

General James H. Lane, for some years past Professor of Civil Engineering in the Alabama State Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, in that State, is a favorite with North Carolinians. Though born in Virginia, he was a citizen of North Carolina for several years before the war and for some time after the war, and while the chances of life have carried him, as well as so many thousand others of our people, to the State which now claims him as one of its most honored residents, North Carolina has never had a more ardent lover than he. His heart is ever turning to the State which made him, then a young Professor in General D. H. Hill's military academy at Charlotte, Major of its first regiment in the great war; which afterwards made him Colonel of one of its best regiments (the 28th); and which supplied the five regiments (7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th) of the famous brigade which he commanded during the last two years and a half of the struggle, and which bears his name. Lane's, as is well known, was one of the three most renowned brigades that any single State contributed to Lee's great army—Lane's, Cooke's and MacRae's. Lane himself, as was understood at the time, was on the eve of promotion to the command of the famous Light Division when Appomattox put an end to all.

Splendid as were his services to his adopted State on the battlefield, and ready as his sword ever was in those days to lead the brave men she had entrusted to him, he has since wielded a pen in their defense in a way that is not less noteworthy. It is probable that no other single man has done so much to force upon the people of other States, particularly the long jealous people of one of our neighbors, a recognition of the leading part played by the troops of North Carolina in that war. In the Southern Historical Society papers, in contributions to leading newspapers, in contributions to leading newspapers throughout the South, and in other publications, this old hero has made the name and fame of North Carolina a thing to be honored by many thousands of people who had been not over-friendly critics of her deeds. Especially valuable were his services in this regard in the Gettysburg controversy conducted by Messrs. Hale and Saunders in their Raleigh Observer, and in his controversy in the Southern Historical Society papers over the Battery Gregg affair.

We are reminded of all this by reading some episodes of the war, in which conspicuous gallantry was displayed by North Carolinians, contributed by General Lane to an Alabama publication. During the recent Bazaar in Montgomery to raise funds to complete the Soldiers' Monument on Capitol Hill, the cornerstone of which was laid by Jefferson Davis, Mrs. Richardson, "a pretty young widow and daughter of a gallant Confederate," published a paper called the Bonnie Blue Flag, "which waved as one of the most interesting features of the Bazaar." From this we take an account of the gallant acts of two of the bravest of men, Capt. W. T. Nicholson, of the 33rd, and Major T. J. Wooten, of the 18th. Nicholson was the first commander of Lane's Sharpshooters, and Wooten was his successor. Nicholson (who had returned to his regiment some months before) was killed in front of Petersburg, just before day on the 2nd of April, '65, when Grant's great host broke over the undefended parts of Lee's attenuated line of battle. Wooten is one of the most prominent citizens of our neighboring county of Robeson.

Many old soldiers will read these reminders of those trying times with interest. Says General Lane:

"On the 12th of May, 1864, while Lane's North Carolina Brigade occupied that part of the line between the salient and the brick kiln, a little to the left of Spottsylvania Court House, its corps of sharpshooters, under Capt. William T. Nicholson, was ordered over the works to reconnoitre the ground in front of the salient, and it there behaved with conspicuous coolness and bravery in the presence of Gen. Lee. That afternoon, after the brigade had crossed the works, attacked Burnside's corps in flank and captured three flags and over five hundred prisoners, Gen. Lee sent for its commander. When that officer reported, Gen. Lee told him that he had witnessed the gallantry of his sharp-shooters as well as the alacrity with which they had borne the hardships of the day and that he did not have the heart to order them forward again, and yet he wanted just such a body of well tried men to make another important reconnoisance on the Fredericksburg road, and he would be glad to have them make it for him. When the Brigadier told him that he knew they would cheerfully do whatever he wished, he said: "I will not send them unless they are willing to go." Nicholson was then introduced. Gen. Lee repeated what he had said, told Nicholson more especially what he wished done, and enjoined him to let his men know that he did not order them, but "requested" them to make the reconnoisance for him. The brigadier was elated; Nicholson was elated; the whole corps of sharp shooters were elated. It was a grand sight when those brave men marched by their beloved chieftain. Every cap went off and was twirled in the air. Yell followed upon yell. Gen. Lee, superbly mounted, gracefully doffed his hat, but said not a word, and the troops in the works on each side of the road made the welkin ring with cheers, as those tired and hungry heroes deployed handsomely to the right, pushed rapidly to the front and soon disappeared."

To the above General Lane appends the following copies of official documents:

Headquarters, A. N. Virginia.
On battle field, May 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. C. M. Wilcox, Commanding Division.

General:—General Lee directs me to acknowledge the receipt of the flags captured by Lane's brigade in its gallant charge of yesterday, and to say that they will be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary of War with the accompanying note and the names of the brave captors.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

C. S. VENABLE, A. D. C.

Headquarters Third Army Corps,
Petersburg, Va., September 7th, 1864.

General:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Maj. T. J. Wooten, commanding the sharp shooters of Lane's brigade, containing an account of his surprise of the enemy's videttes at the Davis house and attendant captures. The Lieutenant General commanding desires that you will congratulate Maj. Wooten for his handsome success and assure him that he highly appreciates the activity, ability and gallantry which he has displayed in his responsible position.

Very respectfully, your obdient servant,
(Signed) W. N. STARKE, A. D. C.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY.

With the main purpose of the article "Dangers Ahead," which a valued correspondent contributes to this issue, the public of this part of the world will find everything to sympathize. We are not posted as to the part which the Southern railway may be playing in this or in other matters that from time to time excite public interest. This arises not at all from an indisposition to learn the facts, but merely from want of time and opportunity. Besides, the movements of this corporation, (except they concern our home railway), have not now the same interest for us in the Cape Fear section which they excite in the portion of the State through which its lines run. So we take our correspondent's statements concerning it upon our faith in him.

The relation of the Southern, then, to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway, being as our correspondent describes it, there can be no sort of question about the feelings of this community on the subject. As the OBSERVER has often pointed out, every conceivable interest of our people is on the side of the preservation of this great North Carolina road and its branches as one road, and they resent all efforts that may be made to dismember it, come they from whatsoever quarter they may.

[As a matter of history, and not at all by way of complaint, it is necessary to mention that one of our correspondent's statements of fact is, unintentionally, misleading. The editor of the OBSERVER, for example, represents the interest of one of the very largest individual subscribers to the original stock of the company—a subscriber, too, who, besides his money contributions, did at least as much as any other person to secure the original charter and promote the building of the road—and yet he has neither received, nor been offered, a cent for the interest represented by him. This, as we said, not by way of complaint—for we esteem the public value of the road to North Carolina far above any private interest—but to set history right. And we would not have said this much, except for the fact that a recent historical publication contains a "history" of this road which does not even mention the name of the patriotic subscriber referred to. Yet this individual gave his money and his great influence to the undertaking at the outset, when it had few friends; and he did this without the expectation of making money thereby, but because he believed it to be the most feasible project for arresting the North and South dispersion of our resources then impending and for preserving North Carolina for North Carolinians.]

CURRENT COMMENT

The quarterly bank statement of the Treasurer just issued at Raleigh shows that there are 28 National, 40 State, 10 private and 6 savings banks in this State. The total capital stock paid in is $5,436,970. Five and a half millions of paid in capital in all the banks of this great State, after thirty years of the improved Yankee system! Yet, in this town of Fayetteville, alone, there was, at the outbreak of the war, $1,150,000 of paid-in capital in its four banks. Something over a fourth of the whole amount in all the State, now doubled in population over that which it contained in 1860.

* * *

It is not necessary, we presume, for the OBSERVER to say that it favors a continuation of State aid to the University. To be otherwise minded would be to change its whole course in the past, and we have seen no new argument against such aid, or against the general scheme of higher education which was incorporated in our fundamental law, that will bear the test of reason.

Dangers Ahead.

Editor Observer:

Having noticed the communication of "Wilmington" in Sunday's Morning Star relative to the methods of the Southern Railroad in "*gobbling up*" and thus destroying competitive and independent lines in the South, we feel that a word in advocacy of his position, will serve to warn the people of the dangers ahead. In the excitement of the recent elections public attention in North Carolina has been diverted from the fierce struggle of the "Southern" to obtain possession of the "A" Division of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.: that portion running from Greensboro to Bennettsville, S. C. They have publicly declared they did not want the B and C Divisions, to-wit: from Greensboro to Mt. Airy and from Fayetteville to Wilmington. Any schoolboy therefore could easily foresee what would become of them in the event of the A Division becoming the property of the Southern. We doubt if they would be worth as much as old iron. This road was chartered more than thirty years ago, and many persons now living are familiar with what was said about the many advantages we would derive from its completion; the dream of its projectors being a through line to the coal-fields of Virginia and the corn and wheat fields of the West. So strong was this impression (the benefits that would accrue) that the State made valuable concessions to some of its citizens who undertook to finish this great work. True their efforts failed. But the Bondholders who succeeded them, have sought to restore this road to its original position and in their plan of reorganization have given the cities of Wilmington and Fayetteville the stock which they formerly owned and have awarded to citizens of this State concessions for their interest in this property, which are practically identical with those they surrendered when a Receiver was appointed.

With one exception they have not in any way interfered with the former officers and employes. We believe that they are working hard to carry out the intentions of the promoters of the enterprise. The testimony before the courts shows that the property has been greatly improved and put in a better condition than ever before, and if they are allowed to reorganize the road, it will secure for this State a free and independent line of communication to the West. A glance at the map will show that the connection now made with the Norfolk and Western gives us greater distributive facilities for our products. Our policy should be to build up—not destroy; consequently the scheme of dismembering the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. should be resented by every man who has the interest of the State of North Carolina at heart.

The Old North State Forever!

McKinley's Probable Cabinet.

The Canton correspondent of the New York Journal gives the following as McKinley's probable cabinet:

Secretary of the Treasury—Mark A. Hanna, Ohio.
Secretary of State—Andrew D. White, New York.
Secretary of the Navy—Chas. A. Boutelle, Maine.
Secretary of War—T. S. Clarkson, Nebraska.
Attorney-General—W. R. Day, Ohio.
Postmaster-General—H. Clay Evans, Tennessee.
Secretary of the Interior—H. C. Payne, Wisconsin.
Secretary of Agriculture—M. H. DeYoung, California.

The same correspondent writing yesterday says:

The most extended conference that has yet been held in Canton between President-elect McKinley and National Chairman Hanna closed at 4:14 o'clock this afternoon, for at that hour Mr. Hanna left for Cleveland. Cabinet matters claimed a major share of the time of Mr. Hanna and President-elect McKinley.

It can be relied upon that the slate has been fixed, and that when announced Mr. Hanna's name will follow the words "Secretary of the Treasury." It is as definitely settled too that Andrew D. White, of New York, will be Secretary of State. And from an authentic source it is predicted that H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, will look after Uncle Sam's mail, while the Interior Department will be in the hands of Henry C Payne, of Wisconsin. There is an interesting struggle for the Agriculture portfolio between M. H. DeYoung and "Farmer Sam" Allerton, of Illinois, but as that State has secured the national headquarters and literary bureau, about all it contended for, it is asserted that California will win.

Invades the South.

With a recklessness born of enthusiastic energy, the salvation army warriors are ever striving for new worlds to conquor. Having carried their blue and red banner with its flaming star of gold into almost every corner of the Union, the officers of the great Church Militant find that one race has not received the attention which its importance justifies. The immense colored population of the South offers a field for labor that makes the eyes of the salvationists glisten at the thought of the possible conquests in that direction. One man in particular, high in authority in salvation circles, for years past in his dreams by night and his thoughts by day has had always before him this great field for the peculiar work of the army. This man is Col. Holland, who for years occupied the responsible position of second in command of the Salvation army work in Canada. When he left Canada to take a high position on the staff of Commander Booth-Tucker in America, the Colonel brought with him his ambitions to carry the flag of the Salvation army into the South.

Col. Holland returned from England recently, jubilant in spirit, and at once issued a call for volunteers. The response bewildered him. Salvationists answered the call with the heartiest enthusiasm.

"We shall strike for Atlanta, Ga., first," said Col. Holland, in talking of his plans. "We have already a white corps there, but this will not be in any way connected with our colored work. We shall establish separate headquarters there, and from that center expect to branch out in every direction.

"When the work is thoroughly established in Atlanta we propose to open a training college in that city, where officers will be trained especially for the colored work.

"There are many ways in which we shall profit by the failure of a previous expedition to the South. The leader of this former expedition was a colored man, and under him were white officers. This was mistake No. 1. The Southerners rebelled against the idea of a white man being subservient to a colored leader. We shall not repeat that mistake. The officers of the former expedition adopted a plan that has been found to work well in India and elsewhere. They lived with the colored people, and sought to become identified with them. The only result of this was that they lost caste all around. This was mistake No. 2. We shall not repeat that, either. Then they made another and a very bad break. They sent South a colored officer named Johnson, who was married to a white woman. He narrowly escaped with his life. The incensed citizens of Richmond, Va., fired at the man in his own hall. Needless to say, there will be no such danger to the present expedition.

"All is in readiness for an expedition that will win the Southern negro to Christ. They are a beautiful race to work among; enthusiastic, pliable and pious, when they are so, with a piety with surpasses that of any race on earth. I am delighted with the prospect of leading such an expedition South. My dream of years is at last about to be realized, and both I and my wife are consecrating our lives to the work."

The Money of the Constitution.

One of the inherent difficulties in the ease of the foreign vote, which was so solid in the late election against honest money—the silver and gold of the Constitution—is the fact that even the most intelligent of those voters lack the inherited pride of the real American in the great chart of our American Union. On the other hand, take, for example, the case of Daniel Webster, a New England whig and of Federalist descent, leaning always to the side of a strong interpretation of the Federal government's powers—what did he think about the silver question?

On December 21, 1836, Mr. Webster, in the senate of the United States, said:

But what is meant by the "constitutional currency," about which so much is said? What species or forms of currency does the constitution allow, and what does it forbid? It is plain enough that this depends on what we understand by currency. Currency in a large, and perhaps in a just sense, includes not only gold and silver and bank notes, but bills of exchange also. It may include all that adjusts exchanges and settles balances in the operations of trade and business. But if we understand by currency the legal money of the country, and that which constitutes a lawful tender of debts, and is the statute measure of value, then, undoubtedly, nothing is included but gold and silver. Most unquestionably there is no legal tender, and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this government, or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our mints or foreign coins, at rates regulated by congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The states are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power fully in both its branches. It has coined money, and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system.

Criminal Statistics of North Carolina.

During the past two years, (the period covered by the biennial report of the attorney general), 17,079 criminal actions were disposed of, while during the previous two years there were only 14,537, the increase thus being 2,542. Of persons tried 9,125 were white, 7,918 colored and 36 Cherokee Indians. Of these 15,693 were males, 1,386 females. There were 11,258 convictions. Of the greater crimes there were 82 trials for murder in the first degree, 76 in the second degree, 28 for rape, 59 for assault with intent to commit rape, 47 for arson, 14 for burglary in the first degree, 51 for burglary in the second degree, 33 for manslaughter, 56 for house breaking, 99 for forgery and 2,886 for larceny. There were only two lynchings, one of a white man for murder, the other of a negro for chloroforming and outraging a white woman. One man in jail for murderous assault was released by a friendly mob. There were 101 escapes from jails. There were 43 fewer cases of murder in the first degree than during previous years, but in all other crimes an increase.

The Civilized New Yorkers.

New York Sun.)

The latest reeruit to the ranks of the women of ill-fame whom Pulitzer hires to write for the World, calls herself Maria Livingstone de Peyster. And a mighty bad lot she appears to be.

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, takes the trouble to write to a Chicago paper that he has no children named Ura, Hesa and Shesa, but admits that he has a daughter named Ima. This seems to give his whole case away, says the Atlanta Constitution.

Banking in North Carolina.

As stated elsewhere the Treasurer's report shows that there were 28 national, 40 State, 10 private and 6 savings banks in the State, and that the paid in capital stock aggregated $5,436,970. Other particulars are as follows:

Loans and discounts aggregate $12 751,056. Of United States bonds $965,000 are held, and of state bonds $84,000; of gold coin, $541 283; of silver coin, $146,723; all other currency, $852,488. The surplus fund is $1,157,014; unrivided profits, $666,871; individual deposits, $9,328,956 The total resources are $19,958,763. Money on deposit has increased nearly $500,000 in three months.

At the Opera House.

The "White Crook," the show whose coming has been discussed on the streets for the past week, and in the pulpits of two churches one Sunday has come and gone—we trust never to return. There were only two good features in it, the really beautiful statues seemingly without number and the little fat Comedian, whose acting was so very funny that it kept the audience in roars of laughter from beginning to end.

The ten girls in the play were tolerably pretty, some of them were pretty, but this did not compensate for their horrible singing and worse acting. The male contingent were little better. While there was nothing immoral in the performance there was a vulgar vein running through it which suggested the second rate music halls of New York.

There was not a single female in the audience which was composed of about two hundred men, all of whom expressed about the same sentiments as above written. In fact it was a show, while not exactly immoral or baldly vulgar, that one would not wish to see a lady attend.

The Big Prize Fight.

The OBSERVER was one of the few papers published Thursday in America to publish the result of the Fitzsimmons-Sharkey fight. A press dispatch from San Francisco says of the fight:

The fight between Robert Fitzsimmons and Tom Sharkey came to an unexpected end in the eighth round to night, when Referee Eiry gave Sharkey the decision on a claim of foul, though Fitz had practically knocked out the sailor.

It was in the eighth that the alleged foul occurred. Fitz got in his famous left hand crook and Sharkey went to the floor.

The referee claimed that while Sharkey was falling from Fitzsimmons' left hook on the chin Fitzsimmons struck Sharkey in the groin with his knee.

It was Fitzsimmons' fight from start to finish. He fought fairly, while the sailor continually used foul tactics. He would clinch and lift Fitzsimmons from his feet, strike in a clinch, though the men had previously agreed not to do so, and he was generally unfair.

Ocean View Partially Wrecked.

The people of this section many of whom are in the habit of visiting Ocean View, near Wilmington in the summer, will regret to hear of the great damage done to property there during the tremendous gale Tuesday. The Star says:

A gentleman who visited the place says that the beach in front of the cottages extending from Mr. Fishblate's cottage on the north to Mrs. Mayo's hotel on the south is washed away. The cottages of Mr. A. M. Waddell, Jr., Mr. Walters, Mr. Corbett, Mr. J. H. Chadbourn, Mr. W. H. Chadbourn and Mr. C. C. Livingstone have the appearance of having been built on a cliff—six feet above the ocean. The waves went under every one of these houses.

But what is meant by the "constitutional currency," about which so much is said? What species or forms of currency does the constitution allow, and what does it forbid? It is plain enough that this depends on what we understand by currency. Currency in a large, and perhaps in a just sense, includes not only gold and silver and bank notes, but bills of exchange also. It may include all that adjusts exchanges and settles balances in the operations of trade and business. But if we understand by currency the legal money of the country, and that which constitutes a lawful tender of debts, and is the statute measure of value, then, undoubtedly, nothing is included but gold and silver. Most unquestionably there is no legal tender, and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this government, or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our mints or foreign coins, at rates regulated by congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain, and of the very highest importance. The states are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power fully in both its branches. It has coined money, and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would shake the whole system.

The front piazza of Mr. C. Livingstone's house is washed away. Mr. Wadley's cottage is safe, but the lattice work is smashed.

The sea washed under the Batters cottage, demolished the bulkhead and smashed the lattice work.

Mr. E. J. Powers' cottage was undermined by the waves, but only slightly damaged.

Capt. Kenan's cottage is intact, but the front steps are gone and the beach washed away.

The Shaw cottage was washed down and rests on the beach at a sharp angle. The front piazza was carried away.

Judge Russell's cottage sags badly, some of the supports, including the corner posts of the front piazza, being washed away.

The VanAmringe cottage looked unsafe. Several supports to the front piazza are gone.

A Card of Thanks.

We feel deeply grateful to our white and colored friends for their sympathy, and especially for their assistance in helping us to save our household effects from the fire. But for their timely aid we would have lost all.

Respectfully,
J. L. KENNEDY.
REBECCA KENNEDY.

Police News.

The bondsmen of R. J. Price, who was recently arrested for disposing of mortgaged property, Friday morning, surrendered him and he was placed in jail again.

The following prisoners who were in for costs were released from jail Friday upon taking the insolvent oath; Chas. Walker, Jno. Harris and Dallas Ferris.

Fire! Residence Burned.

Thursday about 11 A. M. an alarm of fire was turned in from the "Redbone" district. The fire department and citizens responded as rapidly as was possible, their movements being greatly hindered by the deep fall of snow which covered the streets. It was found that the residence of Mr. John L. Kennedy was in flames, the fire burning fiercely under the snow covered roof. The neighbors succeeded in removing most of the furniture, but could do nothing to stay the progress of the fire. By the time the hose carriages reached the scene and the water could be thrown upon the building, it was too far gone to save from destruction.

We learn that Mr. Kennedy was insured for $600 with one of Mr. R. Rose's fire companies. There was no insurance on the furniture. The house was a large, roomy, comfortable dwelling. Mr. Kennedy has the sympathy of the community in his loss. It was fortunate that the fire did not occur in the night. It is bad enough to be burned out of house and home at any time, but a fire like this on such a night as was last night would have been fearful indeed.

A Deputy Sheriff Attacked.

Wednesday night about 8 o'clock two men attacked deputy sheriff Kinlaw near the Martin House and the deputy had a hard fight for his life.

Mr. Kinlaw was on his way to the jail to put in some extra bed clothing for the prisoners, when just as he was about to turn the corner at Martin stables a man accosted him and asked it his name wasn't Kinlaw, and being answered in the affirmative, he struck the deputy a blow over the head with a large stick. Now Mr. Kinlaw's head has been treated this same way a number of times before, in fact only recently he had a bullet sent against it without serious results and so the blow only served to get his dander up. It did not take him long to stretch the fellow out, but before he could identify his assailant he saw a number of men coming to attack him, and feeling that discretion was the better part of valor he retired for assistance. When he returned with the police the men had disappeared.

Sanctificationists in Convention.

The sanctificationists of this and the adjoining counties assembled in convention Thursday at Bethany camp ground, about 12 miles from Fayetteville on the east side of the river. They remained in session until Saturday night. Revs. Futrell and Jenkins had the meeting in charge. One of the features of the convention was the marriage Thursday of Mr. Joseph Faircloth to Miss Guy, daughter of Wm. J. Guy.

Roofs Caved In.

The roof on Goddard's livery stable on Hay street gave way under the weight of snow Thursday and crushed a number of buggies. The damage is considerable. The roof of the dye house at Holt's factory on Massey's Hill gave way last night. There may be other similar mishaps but they have not been reported so far.

County Taxes.

Sheriff Geddie informs us that the tax receipts so far this year are greatly behind the receipts for the same period last year. The sheriff estimates that it is a falling off of fully 25 per cent. This is indeed a bad state of affairs.

A Little Girl Killed.

Little Blanche Lancaster was playing under an old cane mill shelter at her home near Parkton Wednesday evening when the structure, which was covered with snow gave way, crushing her to death.

Marriage of Mr. Reuben Pope.

The Sampson Democrat says that Mr. Reuben Pope, of Godwin, Cumberland county, and Miss Minnie Stewart Hobbs, daughter of the late James Hobbs, were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Sarah A. Hobbs, in South Clinton, on Wednesday evening, the 25th ult., at 7:30 o'clock. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. L. Stewart of the Baptist Church. The attendants were: Mr. Jeff. W. Royal and Miss Mary Hargrove; Mr. Marion Cooper and Miss Bery Williams; Mr. Lal M. Hoobs and Miss Bertha Pope; Mr. Sam. Strickland and Miss Bettie Hobbs.

Old Cumberland again to the Front.

Frank V. Evans, the new Democratic mayor of Birmingham, Ala., is a Cumberland county boy and a first cousin of Messrs. James and Oliver Evans of this city. Mr. Evans reclaimed the city from Republicanism and achieved a great victory. Birmingham is a large city, and to be its mayor is a distinguished honor.

Frank Evans' father, John Evans, Esq., lived in Fayetteville for several years just before the war broke out, in order to send his boys, Frank among them, to the Donaldson Academy.

The Electoral College.

The Electoral College, which met in Raleigh Tuesday and Wednesday to cast the State's vote for Bryan and Sewall and Watson, adjourned Wednesday to meet again on the second Monday in January, owing to the absence through sickness of Dr. Tyre York. There was found to be no provision by the law for casting the vote in the absence of one of its members.

The Stolen Buggy.

The trial of the Bennett-Lambeth-Breece buggy case came up Wednesday. It was a legal fight for the possession of a buggy. The buggy was stolen from Bennett in Goldsboro, the thief brought it here and sold it to Mr. Lambeth, and Mr. Lambeth sold it to Mr. Dave Breece. The magistrate decided that Bennett was entitled to the buggy.

Attempts to Break Jail.

The prisoners confined in the upper and lower cells of the southwest corner of the old jail have been attempting to saw their way to liberty for several days past. Besides partially sawing several of the thick casing boards in two they have removed the heads from about twenty nails. They are certainly novices at the work or they would have made better progress.

Death Over the River.

Mrs. Jennie Haywood, widow of the late D. J. Haywood, died Friday morning at her residence on the east side of the river. The funeral took place Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house and the remains were entered in the Gainey grave yard. The deceased lady, who was in her 42nd year, was a daughter of Mr. Elias Gainey and sister of Mr. Noel Gainey.

The county prisoners will take their Christmas dinner in the new jail, at least the contractors expect to have everything completed by that time.

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A vigorous body and robust strength follow good health. But all fail when the vital powers are weakened. Nervous debility and loss of manly power result from bad habits contracted by the young through ignorance of their ruinous consequences. Low spirits, melancholia, impaired memory, morose or irritable temper, fear of impending calamity and a thousand and one derangements of body and mind, result from such pernicious practices. All these are permanently cured by improved methods of treatment, without the patient leaving home.
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From U.S. Journal of Medicine
Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease, which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 10, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1901.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE VENEZUELA TREATY.

The New York Journal of yesterday makes much of the disturbance which it alleges has been created by its "exclusive publication" of the terms of the Venezuela Boundary agreement. We presume the publication was made in a later issue of its Sunday edition than that which came here yesterday morning. We subjoin what it calls the "Full Text of the Venezuela Treaty," as published in its Monday's issue.

While the Journal makes much of this feature of the day's news, the World ignores it entirely, and the Times and Sun give it inconspicuous place. The action of the World indicates that its great rival has made a hit, and we may give some credence to the Journal's sensational statement that the diplomatic world is in an uproar over the premature publication of the treaty, that is to say, its publication before ratification.

The Journal asserts that the triumph of British diplomacy is so apparent in the published document that the Senate will not ratify it. However this may be, it would seem that the mountains have brought forth a mouse; that Mr. Cleveland exhibited unwisdom, to speak mildly, in his war-threatening message of twelve months ago; and that Lord Salisbury's original declaration that he was willing to arbitrate anything that the United States or any other self-respecting nation would arbitrate, but would not submit the right to long-settled territory to arbitration, finds complete practical expression in the so-called treaty.

We say "so-called" treaty, because it is plain from the omission of the usual courtesy phrases which adorn "treaties" that this is merely the preliminary draft.

Here it is:

1. An arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

2 The tribunal shall consist of two members nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and two members nominated by the Judges of the British High Court of Justice—and a fifth selected by the four persons so nominated, or in event of their failure to agree within three months from the time of their nomination, selected by the King of Sweden. The person so selected shall be the president of the tribunal. The persons nominated by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States and the British High Court of Justice, respectively, may be judges of either of said courts.

3. The tribunal shall investigate and ascertain the extent of the territories belonging to, or that might be lawfully claimed by, the United Netherlands or by the Kingdom of Spain, respectively, at the time of the acquisition by Great Britain of the colony of British Guiana, and shall determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the Republic of Venezuela.

4. In deciding the matter submitted the arbitrators shall ascertain all facts which they deem necessary to a decision of the controversy, and shall be governed by the following rules, which are agreed upon by the high contracting parties as rules to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of international law not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to be applicable to the case.

The rules are as follows:

1. Adverse holding or prescription during a period of fifty years shall make good title. The arbitrators may deem exclusive political control of a district as well as actual settlement thereof sufficient to constitute adverse holding or to make title by prescription.

2. The arbitrators may recognize and give effect to rights and claims resting upon any other ground whatever, valid according to existing international law and on any principle of international law which the arbitrators may deem to be applicable to the case and are not in contravention to the foregoing rules.

3. In determining the boundary line, if the territory of one party be found by the tribunal to have been in the occupation of the subjects or citizens of the other party, such effect shall be given to such occupation as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case shall, in the opinion of the tribunal, require.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF HIGH POSITIONS

We have seen a suggestion that it was a pity that Mr. Bryan had accepted the offer of Mr. McBee and his associates to enter the lecture field. We presume the idea is that such a course is in derogation of the high position which he had held as the nominee of the great Democratic party and, as such, the recipient of nearly six and a half millions of votes—a greater number, by the way, than any Presidential candidate, successful or unsuccessful, ever received before.

Those who entertain that opinion forget the disabilities which our republican form of government imposes upon our public men. Public men in monarchical countries are almost invariably men of a degree of wealth fitted to their positions. With the inconsiderable exception of the Irish Home Rule and the Labor Union members of the British Parliament, and perhaps of the Socialist members of the German Legislature, that is always the case in those countries. When the opposite condition exists here, we will have fallen under plutocratic rule.

The public sense of propriety is shocked when an ex-President of the United States engages in work, but the earlier Presidents represented the survival of the aristocratic conditions which prevailed before the Revolution, and the later ones—that is, those who came in with the Lincoln and Grant era—have, by the doubling of the Presidential salary and emoluments, (now something over $100,000 per annum) that was made for General Grant, the means of saving a fortune to retire upon. It was the knowledge of this fact that caused people to criticize Mr. Cleveland's descending from his high position after his first term to engage in the business of practising law.

With a defeated candidate, on the contrary, it is different: and we are brought face to face with that fact by a statement just given out by Mr. Bryan that for a while after the election his mail exceeded 2,500 letters per day; that it continues so heavy that he keeps four persons at work on it; that "other work" (meaning, of course, the necessity to earn his living) prevents his giving his whole time to his correspondence; that he is doing his best to answer all letters as soon as possible after receipt; and that he hopes his friends will pardon the delay.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message to Congress appears to be a shining example of "how not to do it," with respect to the two leading topics contained in it—viz: the Cuban matter and the money question.

The recognition of Cuban belligerency—although that is the plan which the Congressional representatives of the people adopted by an almost unanimous vote—is curtly dismissed as out of the question, yet the far more offensive remedy of intervention by the United States is threatened if the present state of affairs continues.

The President gives no sign that he regards the command of the Chicago platform (which he accepted) to restore the double standard as binding upon him.

The President administers no rebuke to his cabinet officers for engaging in their unlawful use of the public trust confided to them by stumping the country in behalf of a faction of a political party. It may therefore be justly inferred that he was not sincere in describing "public office" as a "public trust."

There is nothing in the message to differentiate it from that of a Republican President of the stalwart sort.

The compendium of the Department reports which makes up the bulk of the seventeen thousand words of the message, is valuable.

WHERE THE SCREW IS LOOSE.

The Washington Post reports Congressman A. S. Berry, of Kentucky, as saying that "on a fair and square vote, Kentucky would have gone for Bryan by at least 25,000 majority; but money was used without stint, and it is one of the most potent factors in modern politics. There is always a purchaseable element, and when money is as plentiful as it was in Kentucky this year there is no trouble in getting mercenary recruits."

Yet the Democrats go blindly forward trusting to luck, and neglecting the giant power which the people possess to disarm their adversary. The English Democracy have done this, under much worse inherited conditions than ours. The way to do it is to pass a law in each State requiring campaign committees to render sworn accounts of the whence and the whither of all funds that come into their hands. No one will have the face to vote against such a law, if a committee can be found to report it, and that law once on the statute books the money power will be at a disadvantage.

WHERE WEALTH ABOUNDS.

Statistics show that in one year since the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law the value of property has decreased over 500 millions of dollars in the South and West, while it has increased over 200 millions in the North Eastern States. But the unequal distribution of such increased wealth, in that home of plutocracy, is shown by the increasing number of the unemployed there and of tramps sent out therefrom.

Here is a city news item in one of the New York papers:

"Ill and hungry, Henry Young threw a stone through the plate glass of a tobacco store and was arrested. He said it was his only alternative to starvation. He was held for trial."

Shame upon a "civilization" that brings such poverty and such overflowing wealth as one sees side by side in the great cities. Yet the poor fellow who was reduced to this state of desperation was a sovereign voter of this great republic! Does anyone doubt that if Mr. Hanna's boodle man had come along in time, he would have preferred to do the more respectable thing (save the mark!) of selling his birth-right?

ALL ROBBERY IS ROBBERY.

Under this caption, the New York World says:

"In an article in the Forum entitled 'Some Practical Lessons of the Recent Campaign' Andrew D. White says:

'Many wild doctrines among the poor may be traced back to senseless ostentation among the rich. Glorifications in our press of this woman's "tiara" and that woman's wardrobe; of this young millionaire's genius in driving a four-in-hand and that young millionaire's talent in cooking terrapin; of some young Croesus buying or begging his way into the society of London or Paris; of social or financial infamy condoned by foreign matrimonial alliances—what wonder that men out of work in tenement-houses or struggling with past-due mortgages on the prairies should be led by such examples to look at all property as robbery?'

"This is an illustration of an unconscious mixing of the true and the false which hampers right action and delays the removal of the causes of our troubles. True, the press, fulfilling its high mission of publicity, does record the follies of those who either do not know or do not heed their duties to the society which enables them to get their wealth and protects them in the peaceful possession of it. But these records of deficient mentality, bad breeding and bad taste would excite only laughter in the plain, common-sense people, and never envy or rage, were it not for a fact which Mr. White overlooks. And in overlooking it he entirely misses the moral and the point.

"The fact is that many of these fortunes now wasting in follies and stupidities are ill-gotten gains. The people know of the men who founded and are founding these vast fortunes, know that their methods were in too many cases but the getting of special privileges from the government, the theft and rifling of great railways, the forming of huge monopolies in defiance of law and morals, the destruction of competition in business and the trampling upon personal liberty and property rights. They know, furthermore, that with the proceeds of this robbery the plutocrats have corrupted elections, bribed Legislatures and bought seats for the representatives and guardians of their "interests" in the highest legislative bodies in the land. And knowing these things the people are justly incensed.

"They do not think, as Mr. White so superficially suggests, that all property is robbery. They simply think that all robbery is robbery. They are determined that law-defying and law-juggling, unequal taxation and unjust privileges shall stop. Mr. White misses the cause of the people's discontent. But the people understand perfectly what they are about. They intently purpose to compel every citizen to share their unshaken and unshakable respect for law, for equal rights and for property."

The World is a conspicuous example of the newspapers and "statesmen" who begin to preach righteousness immediately after an election and keep it up until the thick of the fight of the campaign which ends in the next one. By that process these worthies manage to hold the public confidence for about five sixths of the time. It is not believed that they suffer any special loss (in a worldly sense) during the other sixth.

In what respect, by the way, do the various forms of robbery which the World enumerates differ from the robbery which they suffer whose debts have been doubled for the benefit of the robbers by the doubling of the value of money?

"The people" rightly think that "*all* robbery is," indeed, "robbery."

THE PRESIDENT ON CUBA.

The following is the full text of that portion of the President's message which relates to Cuba:

The insurrection in Cuba still continues with all its perplexities. It is difficult to perceive that any progress has thus far been made towards the pacification of the island, or that the situation of affairs as depicted in my last annual message has in the least improved. If Spain still holds Havana and the seaports and all the considerable towns, the ingurgents still roam at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country; if the determination of Spain to put down the insurrection seems but to strengthen with the lapse of time and is evinced by her unhesitating devotion of largely increased military and naval forces to the task, there is much reason to believe that the insurgents have gained in point of number, and character and resources, and are none the less inflexible in their resolve not to succumb, without practically securing the great objects for which they took up arms. If Spain has not yet re-established her authority, neither have the insurgents made good their title to be regarded as an independent State. Indeed, as the contest has gone on, the pretense that civil government exists on the island, except so far as Spain is able to maintain it has been practically abandoned. Spain does keep on foot such a government, more or less imperfectly, in the large towns and their immediate suburbs. But, that exception being made, the entire country is either given over to anarchy or is subject to the military occupation of one or the other party. It is reported, indeed, on reliable authority that, at the demand of the commander-in-chief of the insurgent army, the putative Cuban government has now given up all attempts to exercise its functions, leaving that government confessedly (what there is the best reason for supposing it always to have been in fact) a government merely on paper. Where the Spanish armies able to meet their antagonists in the open, or in pitched battle, prompt and decisive results might be looked for, and the immense superiority of the Spanish forces in numbers, discipline and equipment, could hardly fail to tell greatly to their advantage. But they are called upon to face a foe that shuns general engagements, that can choose and does choose its own ground, that from the nature of the country is visible or invisible at pleasure, and that fights only from ambuscade and when all the advantages of position and numbers are on its side. In a country where all that is indispensable to life in the way of food, clothing and shelter is so easily obtainable, especially by those born and bred on the soil, it is obvious that there is hardly a limit to the time during which hostilities of this sort may not be prolonged. Meanwhile, as in all cases of protracted civil strife, the passions of the combatants grow more and more inflamed and excesses on both sides become more and more frequent and more deplorable. They are also participated in by bands of marauders, who, now in the name of one party and now in the name of the other, as may best suit the occasion, harrass the country at will and plunder its wretched inhabitants for their own advantage. Such a condition of things would inevitably entail immense destruction of property, even if it were the policy of both parties to prevent it as far as practicable. But, while such seemed to be the original policy of the Spanish government, it has now apparently abandoned it and is acting upon the same theory as the insurgents, namely, that the exigencies of the contest require the wholesale annihilation of property, that it may not prove of use and advantage to the enemy.

It is to the same end that, in pursuance of general orders, Spanish garrisons are now being withdrawn from plantations and the rural population required to concentrate itself in the towns. The sure result would seem to be that the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing, and that unless there is a speedy and radical change in existing conditions, it will soon disappear altogether. That value consists very largely, of course in its capacity to produce sugar—a capacity already much reduced by the interruptions to tillage, which have taken place during the last two years. It is reliably asserted that, should these interruptions continue during the current year and practically extend, as is now threatened, to the entire sugar-producing territory of the island, so much time and so much money will be required to restore the land to its natural productiveness that it is extremely doubtful if capital can be induced to even make the attempt. The spectacle of the utter ruin of an adjoining country, by nature one of the most fertile and charming on the globe, would engage the serious attention of the government and the people of the United States in any circumstances. In point of fact they have a concern with it which is by no means of a wholly sentimental or philanthropic character. It lies so near to us as to be hardly separated from our territory. Our actual pecuniary interest in it is second only to that of the people and government of Spain. It is reasonably estimated that at least from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 of American capital are invested in plantations and in railroads, mining and other business enterprises on the island. The volume of trade between the United States and Cuba, which in 1889 amounted to about $64,000,000, rose in 1893 to about $103,000,000, and in 1894, the year before the present insurrection broke out, amounted to nearly $96,000,000. Besides this large pecuniary stake in the fortunes of Cuba, the United States finds itself inextricably involved in the present contest in other ways both vexatious and costly.

HOW THE UNITED STATES ARE INVOLVED

Many Cubans reside in this country and indirectly promote the insurrection through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means, which the spirit of our institutions and the tenor of our laws do not permit to be made the subject of criminal prosecutions. Some of them, though Cubans at heart and in all their feelings and interests, have taken out papers as naturalized citizens of the United States, a proceeding resorted to with a view to possible protection by this government, and not unnaturally regarded with much indignation by the country of their origin. The insurgents are undoubtedly encouraged and supported by the wide spread sympathy the people of this country always and instinctively feel for every struggle for better and free government, and which, in the case of the more adventurous and restless elements of our population, leads in only too many instances to active and personal participation in the contest. The result is that this government is constantly called upon to protect American citizens, to claim damages for injuries to persons and property, now estimated at many millions of dollars, and to ask explanations and apologies for the acts of Spanish officials, whose zeal for the suppression of the rebellion sometimes blinds them to the immunities belonging to the unoffending citizens of a friendly power. It follows from the same causes that the United States is compelled to actively police a long line of seacoast against unlawful expeditions, the escape of which the utmost vigilance will not always suffice to prevent. These inevitable entanglements of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests affected, and the considerations of philanthropy and humanity in general, have led to a vehement demand in various quarters for some sort of positive intervention on the part of the United States. It was at first proposed that belligerent rights should be accorded to the insurgents—a proposition no longer urged, because untimely and in practical operation clearly perilous and injurious to our own interests.

It has since been said and is now sometimes contended that the independence of the insurgents should be recognized. But imperfect and restricted as the Spanish government of the island may be, no other exists there—unless the will of the military officer in temporary command of a particular district, can be dignified as a species of government. It is now also suggested that the United States should buy the island—a suggestion possibly worthy of consideration if there were any evidence of a desire or willingness on the part of Spain to entertain such a proposal. It is urged, finally, that all other methods failing, the existing internecine strife in Cuba should be terminated by our intervention even at the cost of a war between the United States and Spain—a war which its advocates confidently predict could be neither large in its proportions nor doubtful in its issue. The correctness of this forecast need be neither affirmed nor denied. The United States has nevertheless a character to maintain as a nation which plainly dictates that right and not might should be the rule of its conduct. Further, though the United States is not a nation to which peace is a necessity, it is in turn the most pacific of powers, and desires nothing so much as to live in amity with all the world. Its own ample and diversified domains satisfy all possible longings for territory and preclude all dreams of conquest, and prevent any casting of covetous eyes upon neighboring regions, however attractive. That our conduct towards Spain and her domains has constituted no exception this national disposition is made manifest by the course of our government, not only thus far during the present insurrection but during the ten years that followed the rising at Yara in 1868. No other great power, it may be safely said, under circumstances of similar perplexity, would have manifested the same restraint and the same patient endurance. It may also be said that this persistent attitude of the United States toward Spain in connection with Cuba, unquestionably evinces a slight respect and regard for Spain on the part of the American people. They, in truth, do not forget her connection with the discovery of the Western hemisphere, nor do they underestimate the great qualities of the Spanish people, nor fail to fully recognize their splendid patriotism and their chivalrous devotion to the national honor. They view with wonder and admiration the cheerful resolution with which vast bodies of men are sent across thousands of miles of ocean, and an enormous debt accumulated, that the costly possession of the Gem of the Antilles may still hold its place in the Spanish crown. And yet neither the government nor the people of the United States have shut their eyes to the course of events in Cuba, or have failed to realize the existence of conceded grievances, which have led to the present revolt from the authority of Spain—grievances recognized by the Queen Regent and by the Cortes, vouched by the most patriotic and enlightened of Spanish statesmen, without regard to party, and demonstrated by reforms proposed by the executive and approved by the legislative branch of the Spanish government.

It is in the assumed temper and disposition of the Spanish government to remedy these grievances, fortified by indications of influential public opinion in Spain, that this government has hoped to discover the most promising and effective means of composing the present strife, with honor and advantage to Spain, with the achievement of all the reasonable objects of the insurrection. It would seem that if Spain should offer to Cuba genuine autonomy—a measure of home rule, which, while preserving the sovereignty of Spain, would satisfy all rational requirements of her Spanish subjects—there should be no just reason why the pacification of the island might not be effected on that basis. Such a result would appear to be in the true interest of all concerned. It would at once stop the conflict which is now consuming the resources of the island and making it worthless for whichever party may ultimately prevail. It would keep intact the possessions of Spain without touching her honor, which will be consulted rather than impugned by the inadequate redress of admitted grievances. It would put the prosperity of the island and the fortunes of its inhabitants within their own control, without severing the natural and ancient ties which bind them to the mother country, and would yet enable them to test their capacity for self government under the most favorable conditions. It has been objected on the one side that Spain should not promise autonomy until her insurgent subjects lay down their arms; on the other side, that promised autonomy, however liberal, is insufficient, because without assurance of the promise being fulfilled.

But the reasonableness of a requirement by Spain of unconditional surrender on the part of the insurgent Cubans before their autonomy is conceded, is not altogether apparent. It ignores important features of the situation—the stability two years duration has given to the insurrection; the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation in the nature of things, and as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed; above all, the rank abuses which all parties in Spain, all branches of her government, and all her leading public men concede to exist and profess a desire to remove.

Facing such circumstances, to withhold the proffer of needed reform until the parties demanding them put themselves at her mercy by throwing down their arms, has the appearance of neglecting the gravest of perils and inviting suspicion to the sincerity of any professed willingness to grant reforms. The objection on behalf of the insurgents—that promised reforms cannot be relied upon—must, of course, be considered, though we have no right to assume, and no reason for assuming, that anything Spain undertakes to do for the relief of Cuba will not be done according to both the spirit and the letter of the undertakings.

THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES HOME RULE FOR CUBA.

Nevertheless, realizing that suspicions and precautions on the part of the weaker of the two combatants are always natural and not always justifiable—being sincerely desirous in the interest of both, as well as on its own account, that the Cuban problem should be solved with the least possible delay, it was intimated by this government to the government of Spain some months ago that, if a satisfactory measure of home rule, were tendered the Cuban insurgents, and would be accepted by them as a guaranty of its execution, the United States would endeavor to find a way not objectionable to Spain of furnishing such guaranty. While no definite response to the intimation has yet been received from the Spanish government, it is believed to be not altogether unwelcome, while, as already suggested, no reason is perceived why it should not be approved by the insurgents. Neither party can fail to see the importance of early action, and both must realize that to prolong the present state of things for even a short period will add enormously to the time and labor and expenditures necessary to bring about the industrial recuperation of the island. It is, therefore, fervently hoped on all grounds that earnest efforts for healing the breach between Spain and the insurgent Cubans, upon the lines above indicated, may be at once inaugurated and pushed to an immediate and successful issue. The friendly offices of the United States, either in the manner above outlined or in any other way consistent with our constitution and laws, will always be at the disposal of either party. Whatever circumstances may arise, our policy and our interests would constrain us to object to the acquisition of the island or any interference with its control by any other power. It should be added that it cannot be reasonably assumed that the hitherto expectant attitude of the United States will be indefinitely maintained. While we are anxious to accord all due respect to the sovereignty of Spain, we cannot view the pending conflict in all its features and properly apprehended our inevitably close relations to it, and its possible results, without considering that by the course of events we may be drawn into such an unusual and unprecedented condition, as will fix a limit to our patient waiting for Spain to end the contest, either alone or in her own way, or with our friendly co operation. When the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence, and when a hopeless struggle for its re establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life and the utter destruction of the very subject matter of the conflict, a situation will be presented in which our obligations to the sovereignty of Spain will be superseded by higher obligations, which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge.

Deferring the choice of ways and methods until the time for action arrives, we should make them depend upon the precise conditions then existing; and they should not be determined upon without giving careful heed to every consideration involving our honor and interest, or the international duty we owe to Spain. Until we face the contingencies suggested, or the situation is by other incidents imperatively changed, we should continue in the line of conduct heretofore pursued, thus in all circumstances exhibiting our obedience to the requirements of public law and our regard for the duty enjoined upon us by the position we occupy in the family of nations.

A contemplation of emergencies that may arise should plainly lead us to avoid their creation, either through a careless disregard of present duty or even an undue stimulation and ill timed expression of feeling. But I have deemed it not amiss to remind the Congress that a time may arrive when a correct policy and care for our interests, as well as a regard for the interests of other nations and their citizens, joined by considerations of humanity and a desire to see a rich and fertile country, intimately related to us, saved from complete devastation, will constrain our government to such action as will subserve the interests thus involved and at the same time promise to Cuba and its inhabitants an opportunity to enjoy the blessings of peace.

Col. Skinner Takes a Glance into the Future.

"This is what I think will happen in 1900 unless the gold standard brings prosperity that bids fair to be permanent," said Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, to a Washington Post reporter.

"The Populists will hold their National convention early, sooner than any of the other parties; as early, perhaps, as the 22d of February. They will proceed to nominate, with practical unanimity, W. J. Bryan for President and Marion Butler for Vice President, and the leading plank in the platform will be an unequivocal declaration for free silver coinage, at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the other governments of the world. Now, if the Democrats who supported Bryan this time were sincere, how can they avoid giving him their assistance four years from now? They will simply have to take him up, and I doubt not they will do so cheerfully.

"I recognize fully that conditions may be so changed in 1900 that the leading issue of the campaign just ended may not come to the front. It would be neither patriotic nor wise in Democrats or Populists to endeavor to thwart the incoming President in any of his policies that tend to bring back prosperity. In fact they owe it to the country to lend him a helping hand, and to co-operate in every measure that makes for improvement. And I am satisfied that if President McKinley's administration is marked by a restoration of prosperity, that he will be renominated and re-elected."

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

insomina, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Throat Coughs

Is there a tickling in the throat? Do you cough a great deal, especially when lying down? Are you hoarse at times? Does nearly every cold you take settle in your throat? These "throat coughs" are very deceptive. Don't neglect them. Troches, or cough syrups won't touch the spot. You must take remedies that will enrich the blood, tone up the nerves; and heal the inflamed membranes.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites contains such remedies. It has wonderful nourishing and healing power. The cause of the cough is removed; the whole system is given new life and vigor; and the danger from threatening lung trouble is swept away.

Book about it free.
For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

The Killing of Ex-Sheriff Moffitt.

A press dispatch from Greensboro, of Saturday's date, says:

"Deputy Collector E. A. Moffitt left headquarters here Wednesday and was joined at Asheboro by a deputy marshal. About five miles from the old Russell gold mine, they found the blockade distillery of Lee Turner, a noted character, and were on the point of entering when Turner appeared heavily armed. He forbade the collector's entrance, but the latter boldly proceeded. In an instant Turner's rifle sent a bullet into the heart of the officer, but before he fell he returned the fire, killing the blockader. Mr. Moffitt had been in the revenue service a little over three years, and was regarded as a most efficient officer. His coolness and bravery prevented bloodshed on many occasions. He never fired except in self defense."

A special to the Raleigh News and Observer of the same date gives these additional particulars:

"Deputy Collector E. A. Moffit was shot and instantly killed by Lee Turner near Pennington's Ferry in Montgomery county yesterday afternoon at five o'clock. Moffitt, Deputy Marshal T. J. Hoover and Lee Freeman, all of Asheboro, went to Turner's house with a search warrant for blockade whiskey, supposed to be there and made at Turner's son's blockade distillery, which they had seized. There seemed to be little provocation for the shooting. When Moffit took from his pocket the warrant Turner shot him through the heart with a shot gun. Freeman caught Moffit as he fell, discovering that he was killed. In the meantime some one shot Lee Turner who died in about an hour. It is not learned here who shot Turner. Freeman came to Asheboro this morning. Hoover remained with Moffitt's body. Freeman tried ineffectually for two hours to get neighbors to go to the place of shooting. There are grave fears that Hoover has met with trouble, but his friends know his nerve and coolness in danger and think he will take care of himself. Moffit and Hoover are among the best officers in the service. Mr. Moffitt was for ten years sheriff of this county, was a prominent Mason and Knight of Pythias and an influential citizen. The remains will be brought here to-night. He was fifty years old and leaves a wife and three children."

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina for a charter to build a canal from Fayetteville, N. C., to intersect with the waters of Little River, N. C., at or near Manchester, Cumberland County.

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—*it's Ayers.*

In the Superior Court
November Term, 1896.

NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

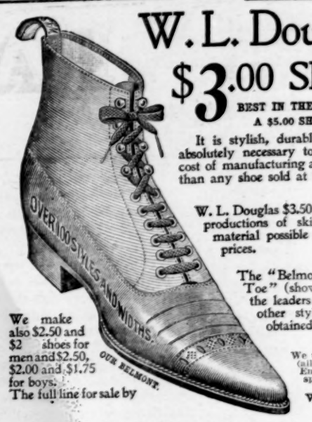
Tama McDaniel vs. John Williams.
Publication of Summons.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County to foreclose a mortgage on real estate in the said county executed by the defendant to G. C. Seurlock, the then agent of the plaintiff. The defendant will also take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the said county to be held on the 6th Monday before the first Monday in March, 1897, at the Court House of the said County, in Fayetteville, N. C., and answer or demur to the complaint in the said action, or plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CYRUS MURPHY,
C. S. C.

This Nov. 27th, 1896.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.
If dealer cannot supply you, write
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.
CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.
The full line for sale by

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Person St.

Ship Your Hides, Wax, Eggs, Chickens, etc., to

The Shippers Produce Co.,

801 FIDELITY BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, MD.

We want at once 1,000,000 Hides; 1,000,000 pounds Wax, and All the Eggs we can get

Send us your Rock Bottom Prices on your Stuff. F. O. B. Your Shipping Point.

If you Buy a Stove why not Get the Best!

It is impossible to make but one error in buying a Buck Stove—that is buying too small for your family. No other mistake can be made.
You will not make a mistake if you buy your SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME and HAIR or other building materials of us.
We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

McMILLAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin, Agate and Galvanized Ware,

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL.

THE GENUINE ALL HAS THIS TRADE MARK. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

"The World's Best"

Crockery, Glass-ware, China, Cutlery,

FLOWN BLUE GILDED "DUCHESS."
Stock Pattern. Always readily matched.

PUMPS AND PUMPING.

All kinds of Stove Fittings kept in stock. Lamps and Lamp Goods. Haveland French China in Dinner and Tea Sets. In fact, everything kept in a First-Class Crockery Stock.

PEMBERTON'S BOOK AND MUSIC HOUSE

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines,

Bicycle and Bicycle Sundries sold on *easy terms.*
School Books and School Supplies.
Singing Books, Bibles and Sunday school Literature.
Pictures, Easels—Picture Frames made to order.

WALL PAPER.

Fancy Goods and Toys for the Children.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Our Stock is large and very complete.
Prices Low.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 224 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 4, 1896—tf

NOTICE.

On Monday January 11, 1897, as the administrator of Daniel McDonald, deceased, I will offer for sale at the residence of the deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one family horse, household and kitchen furniture, one steam engine boiler and all attachments, cotton gin and grist mill and farming utensils.

J. L. McDONALD,
Administrator.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 10, 1896.

The December meeting of the Ladies' Monument Association has been postponed.

The First Battle."

The title of Mr. Bryan's book is to be "The First Battle." It will be issued in January.

Capt. J. M. Walker has been chosen by this Division of the order of Railway Conductors as their representative to the convention which meets at Los Angeles in May.

Of course it is understood that the Geo. Williams arrested for robbery Sunday night is not Geo. M. Williams, the walking stick maker and faithful employe at the A. C. L. depot in this city.

Col. J. S. Carr, of Durham, says the Kinston Free Press, will deliver an address on missions at the missionary anniversary during conference. The address will be delivered on Thursday or Friday night.

The New Magistrates.

The recently elected Democratic magistrates of Cross Creek, qualified and were sworn into office Monday morning. They are: W. S. Cook, J. E. Garrett, N. B. Alexander, J. T. McKay, W. H. Powell and B. C. Gorham.

Funeral Thursday.

The remains of the late James Boone were laid to rest in Cross Creek cemetery Thursday evening. The following were the pall-bearers: Messrs. T. J. Powers, B. G. Hollingsworth, W. W. Cole, G. G. Myrover, J. F. Powers, J. M. Lamb, I. C. Bond and J. A. Graham.

Mr. Alex Leslie, keeper of the Poor House, has an immense petition—signed by pretty nearly everybody, we believe—asking for his retention in his present place. He has certainly made an excellent official, and, if good conduct in such an unpolitical office as his deserves recognition, we would suppose that he would be retained.

Fayetteville Boys and Dunn.

Our little neighboring town of Dunn appreciates Fayetteville boys. Mr. Guss Newberry of the firm of W. H. Newberry & Sons of this place has charge as superintendent of the Dunn furniture factory, Mr. Herbert Atkinson is foreman of the Dunn Times, and Sunday Mr. Herbert Benton left to accept a position with Mr. Newberry in the furnitrae factory.

Bishop Haid Departs.

Right. Rev. Bishop Leo Haid delivered the last of his series of lectures in the Catholic Church Friday night and next morning he left for his home in Raleigh. Bishop Haid's stay here has given much pleasure to the Catholic community and his fine lectures have been listened to with much interest by members of all denominations.

In clearing up our campaign desks, we have come across a couple of long clippings from the Helena (Montana) Independent, which were left in this office by some one during the ate political rumpus, and got quickly buried out of sight by the daily campaign accretions. If the gentleman who left the papers referred to sees this, we will thank him if he will send us his name.

Wemyss Denies It.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

"It is stated here that O. H. Dockery has six members elect of the legislature pledged not to go into the republican caucus for senator and that two of these are Wemyss, of Cumberland, and Adams, of Wake."

An OBSERVER reporter called upon Mr. Wemyss Monday and asked him if he had anything to say about the above statement, he replied: "it is without foundation, Pritchard knows how I stand."

Death of Maj. Vass.

Tuesday's papers announced the death in Raleigh Monday of Maj. William W. Vass, for fifty years the Treasurer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railway. For two years Maj. Vass was President of that road, that is, during the time the State owned it. He was 76 years of age.

Maj. Vass, who was a prominent Baptist and a wealthy man, married a daughter of the late Rev. James McDaniel of this city.

The Kirmess to be presented in Wilmington is similar to the grand success at Richmond, Va., last winter.

Mr. McDonnell has, in the meantime, made many improvements. He came directly from Montreal to Wilmington.

The expenses of the affair would buy a comfortable corner lot with a neat structure thereon, but the managers intend to let nothing stand in the way of making this entertainment the most magnificent and stupendous ever attempted in the South.

The New Board.

The new Board of County Commissioners, Messrs. S. H. Cotton, J. A. Gainey and J. A. McFarland were sworn in by Clerk of the Court Murphy Monday morning, and organized by the election of Mr. Cotton as chairman. An excellent selection. Mr. Cotton is one of our most substantial and most highly respected citizens. Messrs. Gainey and McFarland are also good men. So that Cumberland may well be said to be luckier than most of the counties that have fallen under the Rep-Pop. fusion. As an evidence of what we may expect of their course in the future, they elected Mr. N. A. Sinclair county attorney—a very responsible place. As our readers know, Mr. Sinclair is a staunch Democrat, having been up to recently a member of the State committee. Coming from the opposition party, it is certainly a great compliment to Mr. Sinclair, who will, we doubt not, prove a worthy successor to his, very able predecessor, Capt. N. W. Ray.

The board having transacted the business above described, adjourned until 2 o'clock, this afternoon, when they passed upon and referred the bonds of the incoming county officers to the County Attorney.

The Kirmess.

We are notified that the costumes for the Wilmington Kirmess have arrived and are most elegant, having been ordered from the foremost costumers of the country.

The two hundred big and little actors are quite up in their parts and are eager to have the curtain rung up on the mammoth audience that such causes always play to in the "Old North State."

Go if you have to sell old clothes to get there. It will be a Christmas frolic worth your while.

Two Fayetteville Boys Locked up.

Three young men, Messrs. Henry Thornton, George Brandt, Jr., and Sandy Brown were inspecting the new jail Sunday afternoon when the two latter entered one of the cells. Henry Thornton was standing on the outside fooling with the levers which manipulate the opening and closing of the doors, when he accidentally pulled a lever which shut with a bang the big iron door to the cell in which the young men were. They were locked tight and fast. Young Mr. Thornton worked hard but did not know how to release them. He finally gave it up and went to look for the sheriff. After an hour's search he found him and the prisoners were released.

Judge Avery's Son Attacked.

The Charlotte Observer contains the following account of an attack on A. C. Avery, Jr., in Morganton Thursday night:

Mr, A. C. Avery, Jr., son of Justice A. C. Avery, of the North Carolina supreme court, was assaulted by two young negroes Thursday night and stabbed in five places, perhaps fatally. When first attacked he knocked one negro down, but the other seized him about the waist while the first negro used his knife. Avery was unarmed, and lost a gallon of blood while seeking a weapon with which to return to the attack. He found a billiard cue but the negroes had fled. Avery thinks the assault was premeditated because of his having knocked down a brother of one of his assailants during election week. He is very weak and his life hangs by a thread.

Delegates to Kinston.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met at Kinston on Wednesday next, 9th inst. Bishop Wilson, of Baltimore, presides. The assembling of a Methodist Conference is always an occasion of interest, and several matters of more than usual importance are expected to come up before the approaching session.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Stewards of Hay Street Methodist church of this city, resolutions were passed unanimously and heartily endorsing the good work done by the present pastor, Dr. Nash, during the year now closing, and asking his return for another year. The financial reports show that this charge have raised for all purposes during the year about $3,000.

The "Missing Link."

Sunday's New York Journal declares that the "missing link" between man and the monkey has at last been found by the French explorer, Paul d'Enjoy, in Annam (the border land between China and India.) It is the "Moi" tribe, whose members have tails about fourteen inches long; whose bodies are covered with porcupinish hair; who climb trees like animals, but walk upright like men, when not excited; and who have a language that contains enough of the words used by neighboring tribes to render it intelligible to interpreters. The Journal says that similar creatures were recently found in the mountains of Pern, and adds that Professor Marsh, of Yale, has set forth in a recent memoir that certain fossiliferous rocks in Java contain the remains of creatures that were neither monkey nor man, but partly both. Very likely. But we shall await further news from the front.

An Assault Discloses a Robbery.

Last Tuesday night some one broke into the tool house in the A. C. L. yard and stole a sack of meal and a piece of bacon weighing fifty pounds. Although a diligent search was made no clue to the thief could be had.

Sunday night Geo. Williams attempted to kill Rachel Smith in "Texas" by stabbing her with a knife. Officer Benton interfered and arrested Williams. The woman then told the officer that Williams was the man who committed the theft Tuesday night, and that the meal and bacon could be found at Dallas Austin's. The officer soon afterwards found the stolen goods at the place indicated by the woman.

Williams was tried Monday morning for larceny and bound over to court.

The knife with which he attempted to kill the woman is nearly a foot long and a most villainous looking one.

The County Commissioners.

The Republican County Commissioners, Messrs. Cotton, Gainey and McFarland, went into office Monday.

They succeeded Messrs. J. M. Lamb, J. Hector Smith, W. Doug. Smith, Morris Hall and J. T. Sinclair. The democrats have made no effort so far to have two of their party appointed on the board. The law on the subject passed by the late legislature is as follows:

That whenever as many as five electors make affidavit before the Clerk of the Superior Court, at any time after the election of the County Commissioners, that they verily believe that the business of the county, if left entirely in the hands of the three Commissioners elected by the people will be improperly managed, that then upon petition of two hundred electors of said county, one half of whom shall be freeholders, and so certified by the Clerk of the Superior Court, made to the Judge of the district, or Judge presiding therein, it shall be the duty of said Judge to appoint two honest and discreet citizens of said county, who shall be of a political party different from that of a majority of the Board of Commissioners, who shall, from their appointment and qualification, by taking the oath required for County Commissioners, be members of said Board of Commissioners in every respect, as fully as if elected by the people, and shall continue in office until the election and qualification of the successors of said Board of County Commissioners, and that no money shall be paid upon the order of said Board, or official bonds accepted, nor shall any debt be incurred, except upon the concurrence of as many as four of said Board. That all motions concerning financial matters shall be taken upon an aye and no vote and recorded upon the minutes.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners adjourned Monday evening to meet again Tuesday morning. The last business they transacted was to appoint Mr. D. B. Autry keeper of the poor house in place of Mr. Alex. Leslie.

The board met at 10 o'clock Tuesday, Messrs. S. H. Cotton, J. A. Gainey and J. A. McFarland, present.

The official bonds of Chas. E. Bullard, constable of Beaver Dam, J. W. Maultsby, constable of Cross Creek, and J. C. Culbreth, constable of Flea Hill, were presented and accepted.

Official bonds of McD. Geddie, sheriff, county $4,000, State $8,000, process $5,000 accepted. Mr. Geddie then took the oath of office and was declared sheriff for the ensuing two years.

Official bond of Alexander McCaskell accepted and he was declared register of deeds for the next two years.

Official bond of J. B. Troy, treasurer, referred to next meeting.

Mr. J. A. Gainey, fence commissioner of Grey's Creek, tendered his resignation and Mr. E. H. Evans was appointed in his place.

Mr. S. H. Cotton school commissioner, tendered his resignation and Dr. McDougald was appointed in his place.

Mr. J. A. McFarland, school commissioner, tendered his resignation and John F. Clark was appointed in his place.

Bond and application of C. P. Overby as auctioneer accepted.

It was ordered that Alex Leslie and D. B. Autry be notified that Leslie's time as keeper of the poor house will expire on the first Monday in January.

Commissioners Gainey and McFarland were appointed to visit the poor house.

Bond of Dr. Williams, coroner, referred to next meeting.

The County Commissioners resumed their session Tuesday afternoon and transacted the following business:

The election for Janitor of Court House, resulted in the selection of Luther Hawley over W. J. Cotton, the present janitor. It was ordered that said janitor be allowed $1.50 per month as standing salary, and 75 cts. per day during court week.

It was decided that the jail building committee be continued.

Official bond of J. J. Pate, constable of Gray's Creek township, was tendered and accepted.

It was ordered that the board of Aldermen of Fayetteville, and board of Health of Cumberland, be invited to meet County Commissioners on Dec. 21st, '96.

Ordered that the certificates of lands sold for taxes, be placed in the hands of N. A. Sinclair, County Attorney, and that he be allowed to collect same under the same conditions as existed under the former board.

J. A. Gainey, Z. B. Newton and A. H. Slocomb were appointed Finance Committee.

At 6:45 P. M. the board adjourned to meet the first Monday in January.

The Commissioners decided to pay all the registrars and judges of election $1.50 a day.

The Bal Poudre.

The Bal Poudre, given by the young ladies Monday night, at the La Fayette, was most brilliant and picturesque. The scene in the ball room was certainly a striking one, the young ladies, always beautiful, radient in magnificent costumes, and quaint in powdered hair, the young gentlemen handsome and bewitching (a leap year dance remember) in their dark suits and white hair. Of the stags, well they looked nice too, but they weren't "in it." Altogether it was one of the pleasantest dances that has ever occurred in Fayetteville.

The following were the participants:

Miss Kate DeRossett, Mr. Andrew Falkner.

Miss Martha Williams, Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr.

Miss Lucy London, Mr. Claude Haigh.

Miss Susie Wilson, Mr. Jas. Kyle.

Miss Nellie Norment, Mr. W. S. MacRae.

Miss Lizzie Peck, Mr. Frederick Hale.

Miss Laura Kyle, Mr. L. A. Williamson.

Miss Mamie Haigh, Mr. Leighton Huske.

Miss Rebecca Haigh, Mr. H. M. Pemberton.

Miss Eula May McDonald, Mr. G. E Galloway.

Miss Fannie Williams, Mr. Hal. Elliott.

Miss Stella Thomson, Mr. W. G. Moore.

Miss Kate Broadfoot, Mr. J. A. Huske.

Miss Ellen Underwood, F. K. Holman.

Miss Bert Watson, Chas. Elliott.

Miss Eliza Williams, J. A. McKethan.

Miss Nan Kyle, Mr. Jno. Underwood.

Miss Maggie Pemberton, Mr. A. J. Cook.

Miss Alice Pemberton, Mr. L. C. Wooten, and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Holt, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Lilly, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Williams, and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Strange.

What the Election Cost Candidates.

The successful candidates in the recent election have filed their election expenses according to law. Messrs. Troy, McCaskill and Geddie spent the largest sums. Following we give the expenses of a few of the more prominent candidates: McD. Geddie affirms that he spent $15.25, $11 50 of which was for horse hire. S. H. Cotton, county commissioner, spent only $1.00 and that for tickets. J. A. Gainey, county commissioner, spent $4.35. J. A. McFarland, county commissioner, spent $1.00. J. McP. Geddie's candidacy for the senate cost him $1.75. Thomas H. Sutton and W. P. Wemyss, successful candidates for the House of Representatives, spent $11.15 and $5.25 respectively, most of which was for traveling expenses. Alexander McCaskill, register of deeds, spent $18.15; $6.00 for taking poll, $10.00 to Hilliard Moore for canvassing, $1.50 to other parties for canvassing and $1.00 for tickets J. B. Troy, Treasurer, spent $28.10; $25.00 of which he contributed to campaign fund. W. S. Hair, surveyor, says nothing. Jno. R. Smith, contesting for Treasurership, says: "did not spend money at all." E. P. Williams, coroner, gives in 50 cents as his election expenses. John W. Maultsby, constable of Cross Creek, spent one dollar on his election.

The Cross Creek magistrates gave in their exp 2ses as follows: W. S. Cook, $3; Jno. T. McKay, nothing; J. E. Garrett, nothing; C. B. McMillan, 75 cents; B. C. Gorham, "not one cent;" N. B. Alexander, nothing and W. H. Powell, nothing.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

71st, Dec. 9, 1896.

Last week's snow storm cut us off from communication with the outside world for several days, but its retarding effect, as well as its beauty, was fortunately evanescent.

Rev. A. J. McKelway came out and preached at Galatia on Sunday afternoon, and on Monday he delivered his lecture on the "Influence of Presbyterianism," which was very much enjoyed by our people.

On Tuesday Rev. S. M. Rankin was the only member of the Presbyterial Visitation Committee to put in an appearance. But the assembled congregation were pleased to see and hear him. It is a matter for regret that both of these gentlemen should not have had larger congregations at these services, but the weather was the cause; we hope they will come again, not when skies are fairer—that would be impossible—but when the earth is at least visible and firm to the feel of the foot.

Mr. Frank McPherson left last week to attend school at Columbus, Ga.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

Judge Farrar, "Johnny Reb," of Va., lectured here Tuesday night. He is a cultured and refined gentleman, and our people have highly enjoyed his short stay. He is an attractive speaker, and his humor is spontaneous. The old soldiers present es pecially enjoyed his reminiscences of the war.

The death of Blanche Lancaster, daughter of Mr. John H. Lancaster, was very sad. She was killed by the falling of an old cane mill shed. Her little brother Cary was painfully hurt.

The intermediatie examnations in the Lumber Bridge High School begin next Monday. The teachers have decided to omit the Christmas concert, as it would interfere somewhat with the work of examination.

Mr. J. West Hall has gone to Lumberton, and Monday was sworn in as sheriff.

Rev. A. M. Hassell and daughter, Miss Kate, were the guests for several days of Mr. Neill Shaw.

Miss Lulu McLeod spent a few days at home last week.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7, 1896.

The reign of Mark Hanna has opened in Washington. He is attracting more attention from Republican Senators and Representatives than the opening of Congress and the President's message combined, and he seems to be greatly enjoying it. Congress has no favors to distribute at this session, while Hanna has them by the barrel. The republicans who have been re-elected to Congress want to work Hanna for their friends, and those who will cease to draw Congressional salaries on the 3rd of March are anxious to make connection with other public salaries at the earliest possible moment thereafter, and they recognize the necessity of getting on good terms with Hanna in order to do so. Hanna has no particular respect or reverence for anything except money. He went through the pretense of listening to protests by the local republicans against the selection of a gold democrat for Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, but he never had any idea of going back on the promise he had made to the clique of millionaire real estate speculators to select the man they had named for the place, both as a reward for his campaign contribution and as a means of putting a man under their control in a way to get into the good graces of McKinley and into a local office where he can influence the expenditure of the District of Columbia funds in a way to benefit their investments. If I wanted anything from Hanna, I should hunt up the millionaire who had contributed to his committee, for a backer, instead of bothering with political influence. Mark regards politics as simply a question of money, and not of principles, and I make the prediction right now that the millionaires of the country will be far more influential with the McKinley administration, than the politicians.

How to do nothing while pretending to be trying to do something, will be the motto of the republican leaders during the present session of Congress. It has been fully decided at Canton that an extra session of Congress shall be called to pass a tarriff bill, and that nothing must be done at this session to give the republican opponents of an extra session, of whom there are many, an excuse for saying there is no necessity for one. Under the circumstances this will not be a difficult task. The regular appropriation bills can easily be manipulated so as to take up all the time of the short session.

President Cleveland's seventeen thousand word me-sage to Congress is from a literary point of view, a well written document. Its recommendations, some of them repetitions, have the united endorsement of the Cabinet, and doubtless of many of Mr. Cleveland's admirers in private life. But it has had about the same effect upon Congress as a whole as the distribution of a batch of temperance or religious tracts would have had. It has been received with indifference. It is neither praised nor denounced to any marked extent, although some features of it may, a little later on, be made the text for some interesting speeches.

Tom Reed is to-day the most independent man in the republican party. McKinley needs his support far more than he needs anything that McKinley will have to give, and nobody knows it any better than the big man from Maine, who will be elected Speaker of the next House without raising a finger, although the McKinleyites would give much for some scheme that would enable them to down him, but they dare not make an open move in that direction.

Those enemies of the democratic party who had somehow, most probably because they wished it, gotten the idea that Senator Hill intended to attempt to knock the bottom out of things by making a speech in the Senate in which he would pay all his political and some of his personal debts by telling things that ought not to be told and saying things which were best left unsaid, have been barking up the wrong tree. Senator Hill may think he has political wrongs to avenge, but it can be stated on the very highest authority—that of himself—that he hasn't the slightest idea of assuming the role of a public avenger on the floor of the Senate, and that instead of trying to widen the breach between democrats he will endeavor to the extent of his influence to bring about a better state of party feeling.

Buchlen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

A RECENT INTERVIEW

With Dr. Hartman, the Renowned Catarrh Specialist.

A newspaper contributor was lately admitted into the extensive suit of offices which constitute the headquarters of Dr. Hartman, who treats catarrh patients by the thousand. Amid the busy swarm of assistant doctors, clerks, stenographers and book-keepers, Dr. Hartman stopped long enough to say a few words:

"The number of catarrh patients who visit me is large, but the number who are entered on my books as regular patients (but are treated without charge, by correspondence), is very much larger. Hundreds of letters are received and answered free every day. A yet greater multitude take my catarrh remedy, Pe-ru-na, and are cured, of whom I never hear. Some of this latter class write me years after their cure. I never allow a name published except by the written consent of the patient. We make no charge at any time. The medicine only is obtained by each patient at his own drugstore. Those desiring to become regular patients have only to send address, duration of disease and treatment previously received, and directions for first month's treatment will be sent at once.

"Over half the people have catarrh in some form or another. And yet probably not a tenth of the people know that their disease is catarrh. To distinguish catarrh of various organs, it has been named very differently. One person has dyspepsia; another bronchitis; another Bright's Disease; another liver complaint; another consumption; another female complaint. These people would be very much surprised to hear that they are all suffering with chronic catarrh. But it is so, nevertheless. Each one of these troubles, and a great many more, are simply catarrh—that is, chronic inflammation of the mucous lining of whichever organ is affected. Any internal remedy that will cure catarrh in one location will cure it in any other location. This is why Pe-ru-na has become so justly famous in the cure of catarrhal diseases. It cures catarrh wherever located. Its cures remain Pe-ru-na does not palliate; it cures."

A catarrh book is sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio. This book contains 64 pages of reading matter and instructive illustrations.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Aching Joints

Announce the presence of rheumatism which causes untold suffering. Rheumatism is due to lactic acid in the blood. It cannot be cured, by liniments or other outward applications Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, removes the cause of rheumatism and permanently cures the disease. This is the testimony of thousands of people who once suffered the pains of rheumatism but who have actually been cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its great power to act upon the blood and remove every impurity is the secret of the wonderful cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Prevent sickness and save doctors' bills at this season by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. H. Wettstein, of Marengo, Ill., found that Ayer's Pills, taken when the first symptoms of la grippe appear, prevent further progress of the disease, and he has yet to find the first case where these pills did not cure the malady. Every dose was effective.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores to original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, everyone so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

To restore the hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

We all know that any tired muscle can be restored by rest. Your stomach is a muscle. Dyspepsia is its manner of saying "I am tired. Give me rest." To rest the stomach you must do its work outside of the body.

This is the Shaker's method of curing indigestion, and its success is best attested by the fact that these people are practically free from what is without doubt the most prevalent of all diseases. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains digested food which is promptly absorbed without taxing the tired digestive organs, but it is likewise an aid to the digestion of other foods in the stomach. A 10 cent trial bottle will convince you of its merit, and these you can obtain through all druggists.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL} A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Empire Life Insurance Company of New York gives pure life insurance at cost; (35 per cent. under the old line companies). Agents wanted: for further particulars and terms address Mortimer Maxwell, State Agent, Raleigh N. C.

11, 12—10t

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

X-Rays

Of severest trial and test prove in regard to Hood's Sarsaparilla

1st, Greatest Merit

Secured by a peculiar Combination, Proportion and Process unknown to others—which naturally and actually produces

2d, Greatest Cures

Shown by thousands of honest, voluntary testimonials—which naturally and actually produce

3d, Greatest Sales

According to the statements of druggists all over the country. In these three points Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—It is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PRODUCE.

Extra Flour—sack,	$2 00@2 25
Family Flour—sack,	2 40@2 65
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	32@45
Peas—clay	60@62
" —mixed	50@55
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	40@50
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@43
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	40@43
Onions—select—per bushel	60@65
Lard—N. C.	7½@10
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	15@18
Hens—per head	18 a 20
Spring chickens	10 a 18
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15 a
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen	15 a 18
Feathers—new	35 a 40

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world! An effectual specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as a bad breath; and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

CONSTIPATION

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which take Simmons Liver Regulator.

EVERY PACKAGE

Has the Z Stamp in red on the wrapper.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

13.20 to 12.74.

The above is the percentage of strength of

"Carolina Baking Powder,"

in comparison with "Royal," as shown by analyses of F. A. Genth, Jr., Chemist, Philadelphia, and the Government Chemist at Washington, D. C.

The Royal, according to the analysis of the Chemist, was the strongest of the northern Powders examined by him.

H. R. HORNE, Manufacturer.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

KIRMESS

Grand spectacular presentation of the Kirmess and Dances of the Nations will be given at the Opera House, Wilmington, N. C.

Evenings of December 14, 15, 16 and 17.
Matinee on Saturday Dec. 19.

Reserved seats will be on sale at Yates book store, Wilmington, N. C., at 9 A. M., Thursday, December 10, prices 50 cents and $1. Seats may be reserved by letter or telegram. Special rates and trains on railroads. Read full description and interesting particulars in "The Kirmess," for sale at all book stores, price 5 cents.

NOTICE!

The Annual Meeting of the Cumberland and Harnett Branch of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Association of North Carolina will be held in the Court House, in the town of Fayetteville, Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1896, for the election of officers and the transaction of other important business. We want every member of the Association present, and would be pleased to have all that have withdrawn to be present.

J. H. Currie, President

J. B TROY, Secretary and Treasurer.

AT COST.

Our entire stock of Fine Crockery will be retailed at cost to close out.

Ladies of Fayetteville and vicinity, you have the opportunity to supply your cupboards with fine china sets at prices never known here before. Lamps, novelties in hinaware, all at cost to close out.

McMillan Bros.

Trespassers Warned.

All persons trespassing on my land (enclosed by a wire fence) by hunting, fishing, or stealing wood, will be dealt with according to law.

S. S. ROBINSON, Fayetteville, N. C

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS.

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Foreclosure Sale of Valuable Farming Land In Cedar Creek Township.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wiley Cain and wife and M. J. Starling and wife to H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Executors of E. J. Lilly, deceased, which is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V, No. 4, page 313, we will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in Fayetteville at 12 o'clock M., on January 8th, 1897, for cash a tract of land containing 721 acres known as "The Dowding Land," situated in Cedar Creek Township near Stedman.

At the same time and place and in the same manner we will also offer for sale under the power and authority contained in a mortgage deed executed by Wiley Cain and his wife to said Lilly and Gray, Executors, recorded in Book V, No 4, Page 311, a tract of land in the same neighborhood containing 136 acres and known as the Wiley Cain Land.

LILLY & GRAY, Executors, Mortgagees.

For further information call on or write to J. C. & S. H. MacRae, Attorneys

FIRE WORKS!

FIRE WORKS.

S. M. TAYLOR & SONS,

100 Boxes of Small Fire Crackers.

50 Boxes of Cannon Crackers from No. 3 to 10 1-2.

50 BOXES OF TORPEDOS.

Will retail and job these Fire-works cheaper than any house in the city.

S. M. TAYLOR & SONS, N. E. Corner Market Square.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

E. L. Clark, vs J. B. Carr.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County from the affidavit of E. L. Clark, the plaintiff, in the above entitled action that the defendant after due diligence cannot be found in the State, and the plaintiff has a good cause of action against said defendant and it further appearing that said defendant has departed from the State with intent to defraud his creditors, it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of this action be published once a week in the "Fayetteville Observer," a newspaper published, setting forth the title of this action, the issuing of the attachment, and requiring the defendant to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, a Court to be held in the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 6th Monday before the first Monday in March, 1897, and answer or demur to the complaint of said plaintiff which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County during the first three days of said term, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer said complaint within that term the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This Dec. 2, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

J. G. SHAW, Att'y Pl'ff.

Dissolution Notice.

The law copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Robinson & Bidgood, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Bidgood having accepted a professional appointment with the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Co.

Both of the former partners will continue the practice of law at this place and will occupy adjoining offices in the new building recently erected by Mr. H. Lutterloh on Donaldson street. H. McD. ROBINSON.

Oct. 29, 1896 C. W. BIDGOOD.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of Daniel McDonald (deceased), hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of November, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment.

J. L. McDONALD, Adm'r. D. McDonald.

J. G. Shaw, Atty. 6t

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator on the estate of Isaac Bacon (deceased), hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All parties indebted to the estate will make immediate payment.

H. B. NUNNERY, Administrator Isaac Bacon, dec'd.

J. G SHAW, Attorney. 6t

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of Fayetteville, N. C.

Commissioners' Sale of the Property and Franchises of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

In obedience to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated June 19th, as modified August 4th, 1896, passed in the course of the proceedings entitled the "Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company vs. the Fayetteville Gas Light Company," the undersigned, Commissioners of Sale in said order named, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder in front of the Gas Works in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Monday, January 4th, 1897, at 10 A. M., all the property of the said Fayetteville Gas Light Company, consisting of the real estate in said City of Fayetteville, belonging to the said Company, upon which is situated the Gas and Electric Plant of the said Company, and all the said Gas Plant, retorts and other machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of coal gas, as well as all the Electric Plants, consisting of a complete Brush Arc Electric Light Plant, and a complete Incandescent Electric Light Plant, and all the gas mains, pipes, connections and fittings, meters, condensors and all other apparatus belonging to said Company, for the manufacture of gas, and all poles and wires and other machinery and apparatus belonging to said Company, and used for the purpose of lighting by electricity, and all tools, machinery and property, real, personal and mixed, as well as all the franchises, privileges, powers and endowments belonging and granted to the said Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

Terms of sale: Cash. No bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit with the Commissioners, of one thousand dollars (1,000) cash by the bidder, as security that the purchaser to whom the said property knocked down, shall pay the whole of said purchase money in cash before 3 P. M. on the day of sale, to the Commissioners, when the sale will be reported to the Court, for ratification.

R. R. KING,
N. W. RAY,
ARCHIBALD H. TAYLOR,
Nov. 5, 1896. Commissioners of Sale.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by F. K. Rose and W. F. Leak, which is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, I will offer for sale, at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., on January 10, 1897, at public auction, certain real estate subject to the homestead rights of the said F. K. Rose and W. F. Leak. One lot on Hay street in the rear of the residence of Maj. John B. Broadfoot, one lot in Fay

The Deputy Sheriff Haggrd.

Three Abyssinians appeared in the Sheriff's office Saturday and wanted a license to peddle. When told by Deputy Sheriff Autry that the license would cost them ten dollars all three went into spasms of grief. They declared that they only had three dollars and begged the deputy in broken English to accept that amount. The deputy then told them that if they would pay five dollars he would grant them license for six months. All three immediately jumped joyfully upon Mr. Autry, hugged him, kissed his hands and fell prostrate upon the floor. After this demonstration they again declared that three dollars was all they possessed, and in proof of which fact each one opened his pocket-book and exhibited its contents to the deputy. The deputy remained firm telling them that he had to obey the law.

Then, in turn, each one approached Mr. Autry and putting the money in his hand kissed it and patted him on the cheek. Each time the deputy remained firm and pushed the money from him. Seeing that it was useless to try further, the oldest of the number unstrapped a large belt from around his waist and drew forth a five dollar bill from what appeared to be a well filled store. The deputy laughed heartily at this and told them he knew all along they had plenty of money. The three foreigners joined in the laugh like school boys and obtaining the license, repeated the hugging and kissing, and taking off their hats bowed to the ground and departed. The men, who were fine looking and seemingly much above their class, gave their names as Salemm Nasett, Tannouss Boafarah and Karass Bonfarah.

Man Shot in Elizabethtown.

We learn from a telegram that Friday afternoon a Mr. Perry shot a negro named Steve Johnson, four bullets passing through the latter's body. Johnson still lives though he is in a precarious condition. The dispatch did not state the cause of the shooting.

Snow 14 Inches.

Mr. D. J. Ray, of 71st, reports that the snow in his neighborhood was fourteen inches deep on the level Thursday.

Torturing Rheumatism.

The busiest and most useful men are not always exempt from sickness. Especially are they liable to be attacked and completely disabled by that most annoying and painful ailment—Rheumatism. Men in all walks of life are subject at any time to be seized with this disease, and besides the great bodily pain, there is almost unbearable mental anguish at the thought of having one's strength and vigor gradually supplanted by a condition of utter helplessness. Under the effects of Rheumatism, the strongest men become the weakest, and the most useful are robbed of their usefulness.

One of the busiest of Atlanta's citizens is Mr. J. A. LeSeur, the well-known architect and builder, whose office is in the Inman building. He has lived in Atlanta for years, and some of the prettiest residences and most substantial business blocks of the city are monuments to his skill as an architect and builder. For years he held the responsible position of city building inspector, and is also high in Masonic circles, being now recorder of the Masonic Council in this city.

MR. J. A. LESEUR.

But like many other busy men, Mr. LeSeur was overtaken by Rheumatism and soon his strength gave way to a condition of helplessness. This dread disease produces more agony, he says, than can well be described. "For years I have suffered with Sciatic Rheumatism and often felt as if a small piece of my spine had been taken out, also as if a fragment of bombshell had passed through my left hip. When I would sit down, I could not straighten up for several minutes, and then only at the expense of great pain. I could get absolutely no relief, though many remedies were tried. Someone recommended S. S. S. and I was almost in despair when I began its use. In three days, however, I was so greatly relieved that I felt very little inconvenience from the rheumatism. The disease grew less painful as I continued the S. S. S., and very soon disappeared entirely. S. S. S. also proved to be a fine tonic, as I now have more appetite, and feel better than ever before, in my life. I cannot say too much in praise of S. S. S."

Rheumatism is a condition of the blood which has always baffled the doctors, and it is a peculiarity that those who once have it are sure to always be subject to its attacks from time to time. The reason of this is that the doctors are only able to give temporary relief, but cannot rid the system of the disease permanently. S. S. S. is *guaranteed*

Purely Vegetable

and is the only real blood remedy for real blood troubles, such as Rheumatism, Scrofula, Cancer, Eczema, Catarrh, Tetter, Contagious Blood Poison, etc. When S. S. S. once forces a disease from the system it never returns. Our valuable books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Georgia.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late John Averitt, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of September, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

This 24th day of September, 1896.

J. B. TROY, Executor,
with will annexed.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living

in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are

an absolute cure

for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

THE LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh News and Observer, 27th.]

On joint ballot the Republicans have 66 members, the Populists 58, the Democrats 44, with two in doubt.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

THE STATE SENATE.

First District, (Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties), J. L. Whidley, Republican, and J. F. Newsome, Populist.

Second District (Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico), McCaskie, Populist, and Yeager, Republican.

Third District (Bertie and Northampton), J. M. Early, Populist.

Fourth District (Halifax), E. T. Clark, Populist.

Fifth District (Edgecombe), Lee Person, Republican.

Sixth District (Pitt), Moye, Populist.

Seventh District (Wilson, Nash and Franklin), J. F. Mitchell, Populist, J. T. Sharp, Republican.

Eighth District (Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Greene and Onslow), G. L. Hardison, Populist, and McCarthy, Republican.

Ninth District (Duplin, Wayne and Pender), H. L. Grant, Republican, and R. G. Maxwell, Populist.

Tenth District (New Hanover and Brunswick), Geo. H. Cannon, Populist.

Eleventh District (Vance and Warren), W. B. Henderson, Republican.

Twelfth District (Wake), C. H. Utley, Populist.

Thirteenth District (Johnston), E. S. Abell, Democrat.

Fourteenth District (Sampson, Harnett and Bladen), Geo. Butler, Populist and E. N. Roberson, Populist.

Fifteenth District (Columbus and Robeson), Angus Shaw, Populist; and J. D. Maultsby, Republican.

Sixteenth District (Cumberland). J. McP. Goddie, Populist.

Seventeenth District (Granville and Person), Dr. Wm. Merritt, Populist.

Eighteenth District (Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham), Capt. E. S. Parker, Democrat, and J. E. Lyon, Populist.

Nineteenth District (Chatham), John W. Atwater, Populist.

Twentieth District (Rockingham), J. A. Walker, Populist.

Twenty first District (Guilford), Alf. Scales, Democrat.

Twenty second District (Randolph and Moore), D. Reid Parker, Populist.

Twenty-third District (Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union), W. H. Adams, Populist, and Daniel Patterson, Republican.

Twenty-fourth District (Cabarrus and Stanly), C. D. Barringer, Democrat.

Twenty fifth District (Mecklenburg), Dr. J. B. Alexander, Populist.

Twenty sixth District (Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth), S. Earnhardt, Populist and Jno. A. Ramsey, Republican.

Twenty-seventh District (Iredell, Davie and Yadkin), Shaw and Sharp, Republicans.

Twenty-eighth District (Stokes and Surry), one Republican.

Twenty-ninth District (Catawba, Lincoln, Wilkes and Alexander), R. H. W. Barber, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirtieth District (Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga), Thos. Sutherland, Democrat.

Thirty-first District (Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy), E. F. Wakefield, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirty second District (Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk), M. H. Justice, Democrat, J. A. Anthony, Democrat.

Thirty-third District (Buncombe, Madison and Haywood), Geo. H. Smathers, Republican, and W. W. Rollins, Republican.

Thirty-fourth District (Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain), H. S. Anderson, Republican.

Thirty-fifth District (Macon, Clay, Cherokee and Graham), J. Frank Ray, Democrat.

The representation would stand:

Populists	24
Democrats	9
Republicans	17

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander; J. W. Watts, Democrat.
Alamance; S. A. White, Republican.
Alleghany; M. F. Jones, Democrat.
Anson; T. C. Leak, Democrat.
Ashe; Spencer Blackburn, Republican.
Beaufort; H. E. Hodges, Populist.
Bertie; H. W. White, Republican.
Bladen; Sidney Meares, Republican.
Brunswick; W. W. Drew, Populist.
Buncombe, V. S. Lusk, Republican, W. G. Candler, Republican.
Burke; John H. Pearson, Democrat.
Cabarrus; A. F. Hileman, Populist.
Caldwell; J. L. Nelson, Democrat.
Camden; Republican.
Carteret; E. C. Duncan, Republican.
Caswell; C. J. Yarborough, Populist.
Catawba; L. R. Whitener, Populist.
Camden: J. E. Burgess, Republican, and J. E. Bryan, Populist.
Cherokee; D. W. Deweese, Republican.
Chowan; Richard Elliott, Republican.
Clay; Wm. Plott, Democrat.
Cleveland; Dr. B. F. Dixon, Democrat.
Columbus; J. B. Schulken, Populist.
Craven; Robt. Handcock, Republican.
Cumberland; Thos. H. Sutton, Republican, and W. P. Wemyss, Republican.
Currituck: W. H. Gallop, Democrat.
Dare; Geo. C. Daniels, Republican.
Davidson; J. W. McCreary, Republican.
Davie; W. A. Bailey, Republican.
Duplin; Maury Ward, Populist.
Durham; John W. Umstead, Democrat.
Edgecombe; Jordan Dancy, Republican, and E. E. Bryan, Republican.
Forsyth; J. L. Grubbs, Republican, and W. P. Ormsley, Republican.
Franklin; Carter Barrow, Populist.
Gaston, —— White, Democrat.
Gates; J. J. Gatling, Democrat.
Graham; John Dayton, Republican.
Granville; King, Populist, Crews, Republican.
Guilford; J. T. Burch, Democrat, B. G. Chilcutt, Republican.
Greene; W. R. Dixon, Populist.
Halifax; J. H. Arrington, Republican, Scott Harris, Populist.
Harnett, Chapin, Republican.
Haywood; J. W. Ferguson, Democrat.
Henderson; J. B. Freeman, Republican.
Hertford; Stark Hare, Republican.
Hyde; John G. Harris, Populist.
Iredell; J. R. McLellan, Democrat, and J. A. Hartness, Democrat.
Jackson; Walter E. Moore, Democrat.
Johnston; Claude M. Smith, Democrat, and Chas. M. Creech, Democrat.
Jones; —— Brown, Populist.
Lenoir; N. P. Hauser, Populist.
Lincoln: L. A. Abernethy, Populist.
Macon: —— Lyle, Democrat.
Madison: J. W. Roberson, Republican.
Martin: Fagan, Populist.
McDowell: W. A. Conley, Democrat.
Mecklenburg: Sol. Reid, Democrat, one Populist and one Democrat.
Mitchell: L. A. Green, Republican.
Montgomery: J. A. Reynolds, Populist.
Moore: W. H. H. Lawhorn, Democrat.
Nash: V. B. Carter, Populist.
New Hanover: Jno. T. Horne, Republican, D. D. Sutton, Republican.
Northampton: N. R. Rawls, Republican.
Onslow: R. Duffy, Democrat.
Orange: A. R. Holmes, Democrat Populist.
Pamlico: C. M. Babbitt, Populist.
Pasquotank: Wm. G. Pool, Republican.
Perquimans: J. D. Parker, Populist.
Pender: Gibson James, Democrat.
Person: Jno. S. Cunningham, Democrat.
Pitt: E. V. Cox, Republican and Slade Chapman, Populist.
Polk: Grayson Alredge, Republican.
Randolph: J. J. White, Populist, and J. M. Allen, Republican.
Richmond: Claude Dockery, Republican, and Y. C. Morton, Populist.
Robeson: Duncan McBryde, Populist, and W. J. Currie, Republican.
Rockingham: A. E. Walters, Democrat, T. B. Foster, Populist.
Rowan, J. H. McKenzie, Democrat, and Walter Murphy, Democrat.
Rutherford: Lindsey Ferguson, Republican.
Sampson: C. H. Johnson, Populist, and R. W. Crumpler, Populist.
Stanly: E. T. Eddins, Democrat.
Stokes: R. J. Petree, Republican.
Surry: J. M. Brower, Republican.
Swain: J. H. Cathey, Democrat.
Transylvania: E. A. Aiken, Republican.
Tyrell: Dr. Abe Alexander, Republican.
Union: Jas. Price, Populist.
Vance: W. M. Peace, Republican.
Wake: Jas. H. Young, Republican, J. P. H. Adams, Republican, and James Ferrell, Populist.
Warren: C. A. Cook, Republican.
Washington: L. N. C. Spruill, Republican.
Watauga: Thos. Bingham, Republican.
Wayne: T. B. Parker, Democrat, J. E. Person, Populist.
Wilkes: J. Q. A. Adams, Republican and C. H. Summers, Republican.
Wilson: Dr. B. T. Person, Populist.
Yadkin: J. C. Pinnix, Republican.
Yancey: ———— Democrat.

This will give the several parties representation as follows:

Republicans	49
Democrats	35
Populists	34
Doubtful	2

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—AND—
Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

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and all Bowel Complaints.

A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer.

It is the trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes. Used internally or externally.

Beware of imitations. Take none but the genuine "PERRY DAVIS." Sold everywhere.

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Positively no extra charges.

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District Manager,
daw-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

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Housekeepers need no longer despair when their cooks fail to appear!

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MRS. R. W. STRANGE, "
MISS JANIE KYLE, Green Stree
MRS. J. M. WALKER, Dick Street

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

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June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

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President.

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At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEAD-ACHE
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THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer
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10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

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Pumpkin Seed -
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A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

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READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

PIANO OR CORNING BODY, END OR BREWSTER Springs, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Patent curtain fasteners, best lining of best wool dyed cloth, corded seams and closed dusters in quarters, SOLID PANEL SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimmings, wing cushions, Sarven wheels, with 16 spokes, ¾ or ⅞ in. tread, 15-16 in. double collar steel axles, swedged and fantail bed, 4 and 5 leaf oil-tempered springs of best quality. Body is 23½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best seasoned lumber, ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and pinned. Double reach, ironed full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and finish first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears brewster green, black or carmine, handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash, boot, storm apron, carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 345 Road Wagon

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this fine buggy. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our work in your locality we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class $75.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 400 different styles of Vehicles, Harness, etc. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $22.00, better ones for $37.50 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

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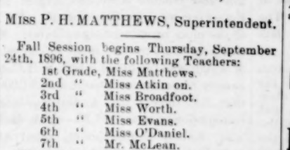
This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON $25.00



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ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. *Address (in full)*

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S. S. PAWNEE..... Friday, Dec. 4
GEO. W. CLYDE, ... Saturday, Dec. 5

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. ONEIDA..... Wednesday, Nov. 25
S. S. PAWNEE..... Saturday, Nov. 28
S. S. CROATAN ..... Saturday, Dec. 5

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C

S. S. PAWNEE..... Tuesday, Nov. 24.
S. S. CROATAN..... Tuesday, Dec. 1

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July 10, '96—5t Smithfield, N. C.

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The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

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2nd " Miss Atkinson.
3rd " Miss Broadfoot.
4th " Miss Worth.
5th " Miss Evans.
6th " Miss O'Daniel.
7th " Mr. McLean.

The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
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Mrs Morrow's School for Girls

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Expenses Per Term:

Primary Class, - -	$10 00
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Higher English, - -	$15 00 to 20 00

Music, Art and Board at correspondingly moderate rates.

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A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements and its mechanical construction is such that in it are combined simplicity with great strength, easy running, durability, and making it impossible for the machine to be put out of order. It sews fast and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivaled for speed, durability and quality of work. Notice the following points of superiority.

The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. **Highest Arm**—Space under the arm is 5¾ inches high and 9 inches long. This will admit the largest skirts, and even quilts. **It is Self-Threading**—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. **Shuttle** is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in or take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. **Stitch Regulator** is on the bed of the machine beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. **Feed** is double and extends on both sides of needle, never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive, and stops to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. **Automatic Bobbin Winder**—In filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Machine does not run while winding bobbin. **Light Running**—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. **Stitch** is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. **Tension** is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. **The Needle** is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. **Needle Bar** is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. **Adjustable Bearings**—All bearings are case-hardened steel and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. **Attachments**—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths up to ⅞ of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. **Woodwork** of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic cover and drawers, nickel-plated rings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

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JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND. No 2 daily.

Leave Wilmington,	7:30 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00 p m
Leave Climax,	2:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:18 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:10 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:40 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:10 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:5 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 1, Daily.

Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:10 p m
Leave Climax,	12:41 "
Leave Sanford,	2:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:18 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:45 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 4, Daily

Leave Bennettsville,	8:30 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:40 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:18 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11: 1 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:19 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 3, Daily

Leave Fayetteville,	4:28 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:36 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:09 "
Leave Maxton,	6:17 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND. No. 16, Mixed, Except Sunday

Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Madison	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND. No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday

Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:20 "
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

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at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

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Session opens September 30, 1896.

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AND BRANCHES

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895

	No. 35 Daily.	No. 38 Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 37	10 20	
Leave Tarboro	1 30		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 55	10 20	6 40
Leave Wilson	2 38	11 03	7 30
Leave Selma	3 58		8 55
Lv. Fayetteville	4 55